FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR MEN OF ENTERPRISE!

AS I wish to change my business I now offer for sale my

FOUNDRY,

with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the business to a large extent, in connection with a large MACHINE SHOP with all the necessary tools

The Steam Engine

now used for the business is in good order, and material a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come.

Two Extra Steam Engines,

one an entire new one;

Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines, Drill Presses, Extra Belting,

and other material too numerous to mention.

Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a

GOOD SAW MILL attached;

Small and large Circular Saws, Whip Saws, Morticing Machine, Sash Machines,

with all the necessary Cutters to the above Machines.

For further information apply to

M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*1m

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop

IS now in full operation and will be so continued until further notice. Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, STEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MACHINE WORK of all kinds, will receive prompt attention at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, by

M. A. BAKER, Office on Hay St., Opposite the Old Wagon Yard.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*m

$100 REWARD!

Take them Up!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the following negroes, belonging to Charles H. Hicks, of Mississippi:

JOE, a black negro, has large hands and a down look; age about 35 years; about 5 feet 10 inches.

ALLEN, a mulatto; very much knock-kneed; has an impudent countenance; age 28 years.

WADE, copper colored; about 5 feet 10 inches; age 22.

ELLICK, a low, black negro, speaks and moves quickly; age 19. Address JOHN G. SMITH, Wadesborough, Anson, N. C.

June 12, 1863. 37-*19tpd

$90 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Headquarters of the 35th Reg't N. C. T., of D. P. JACKSON, JOHN and NEILL McINNIS, who deserted on the 12th of December 1862. Jackson is six feet four inches high, fair complection, light hair, gray eyes, and will weigh about 225 lbs. John McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair, black eyes and will weigh about 170 lbs. Neill McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair and beard, black eyes, and will weigh about 140 lbs. The above reward will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver them at Headquarters 35th Reg't N. C. T., or $30 for the delivery of either.

E. McN. BLUE, Capt. Co. C, 35th Reg't N. C. T.

June 8, 1863. 37*4tpd

$150 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of the following men who deserted from my company near Kinston, N. C., about the 28th of May, viz: G. A. DOWNING, NOAH CASHWELL, MARTIN V. B. HAIR, JOHN H. FORT and JOHN AVERITT.

Of these, the three first, viz: Downing, Cashwell and Hair, have deserted twice. Address, Ivor Station, Va.

JAMES S. EVANS, Capt. Co. F, 24th N. C. T., Ransom's Brigade.

June 4, 1863. 37*4w

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Randolph county, on the 3d inst., an IRON GRAY MARE. Said Mare is eight years old, nearly medium size, works well and is a good traveller. No doubt the thief intends trading her or selling her for a cavalry horse. I hope the public will keep a good look out, and assist me in getting my horse again, as this is the only one I have, and am a poor widow and lost my only child in the service of the Confederate States. ANN HILL.

Foust's Mills, Randolph Co., June 5. 37*5tpd

Run the Blockade!

W. MacIntyre

is offering to-day,

1 case Calico, 1400 yards;
18 dozen colored Handkerchiefs;
200 doz white and black Tapes;
80 packs English Pins;
120 boxes Black Pins;
12 doz Coat's Spool Cotton;
100 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, assorted colors;
3 lbs Black Italian Sewing Silk;
36 groce Agate Shirt Buttons;
432 groce black and white Bone Pant Buttons;
100 doz Ivory fine-tooth Combs;
1 chest Congua Tea;
50 bags Liverpool Table Salt;
5 boxes Extract of Logwood;
5 barrels Sal Soda.

June 1, 1863. 33-8w

LAST CALL.

DEBTORS to the Estate of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, are hereby notified that their Notes are in the hands of N. A. McLean, Esq., for collection. An opportunity will be extended to those wishing to pay up without further cost, to do so until the first of July. Those failing to comply, suit will certainly be brought against them, as the Estate must be settled.

DAVID McBRYDE, Adm'r, &c.

June 10, 1863. 36-1t*2tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

David McKeller and wife Mary K. McKeller and Alex. McMillan, against James McMillan, Adm'r of Alex. McMillan, and Arch'd McMillan.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1863.

THE NEWS.—The mails have served us worse than usual this week, and none beyond Wilmington and Raleigh having reached us of later date than Monday, we have no more particular account of the movements of Gen. Lee's army than the brief dispatch announcing a success at Winchester. A rumor prevailed in Richmond on Monday, as we learn from that day's Examiner, that we had captured 11,000 prisoners, 1100 horses, and 11 pieces of artillery. Gen. Ewell was in command on our side, according to this report. The telegraphic version of Gen. Lee's report to the President assigns the command to Gen Early. There are many North Carolina regiments in Ewell's corps and in Early's division, so that whatever General commanded there were plenty of our men there to fight.

P. S. See later dispatch. Glorious, if true.

The Fight at Winchester—Capture of 7000 Yankees.—RICHMOND, June 17.—A dispatch dated June 16, from the Rockingham Register, to the Associated Press, says that Ewell attacked Milroy at Winchester on Saturday, and fought from then until Sunday. He renewed the attack on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and after a struggle of one hour the abolition flag was lowered and our victorious veteran took entire possession.

The whole command of Milroy surrendered, six to seven thousand strong, together with all his stores, etc.; also several hundred horses, wagons, equipments, artillery and trains. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 100. No officers were killed. Milroy endeavored to escape, but it is rumored that he has since been captured.

Col. Allicott while endeavoring to reinforce Milroy with about 2000 men, was captured by Gen. Edward Johnson on Sunday evening, near Boyneville.

THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—We have heretofore expressed a very decided opinion that Secretary Memminger committed a blunder and a wrong in recommending to Congress to repudiate the obligation it had given to the people to allow certain Treasury Notes to be funded in 8 per cent. bonds, and that Congress was equally wrong in sanctioning the Secretary's recommendation. Unfortunately, (but we believe in concert with the Secretary) the Legislature of Virginia instantly ordered its collecting officers to refuse these notes, (being all issued previous to Dec. 1, 1862,) and more recently the banks in Richmond have followed this evil example by refusing to receive them on deposite after the 13th inst. The Banks of Lynchburg and Petersburg have been more wise and patriotic, having resolved to continue the receipt of these notes. The Bank of North Carolina, at its annual meeting last week, took no action on the subject, from which it is inferred that it will continue to receive the notes. This is right. From the large amount already funded, (and the process is still going on of funding in 7 per cent. bonds,) and the large amount that will soon be required to pay the Confederate tax we have some hope that the outstanding amount of that kind of notes will be very small by the 1st of August, when they cease to be fundable at all. We hope that our Legislature may make some arrangement with the Confederate Government which will relieve the State of the necessity of following the example of Virginia, and do away with the effects of the blundering policy of the Treasury Department. People may pay *us* as many of these notes as they please.

PARTY SPIRIT.—Among the papers attached to the party to which we were opposed in old party times, and which have occasionally copied articles from this paper with high commendation of the spirit manifested, there are several whose compliments would have given us much more pleasure if a better spirit had controlled the use made of what we have said. If our sentiments are worthy of praise, and our example fit to be commended as worthy of imitation by others, surely those who so commend it might themselves emulate it. Is it impossible, in these days of trial and suffering, when the whole energies of our people are taxed and all should be united for the common good, to rise above that wretched partisan spirit which now as before the war divides and embitters our people by ceaseless charges of disloyalty against men who differed in old times from their maligners then and now? If anything *could* have driven the people of North Carolina into disloyalty it would have been done long since by the most unfortunate course of a few bitter party men and their allies among the newspapers in this State and Virginia. The war upon such men as Graham, Badger, Vance, and scores of others we might name, has been continued from the first day of the war with the same bitter malignity that marked it before the war begun. Are their maligners so blinded by party feeling as not to see, or so intent upon party success as to be careless of, the result that this is calculated to effect? Can they wonder that people who know only what newspapers tell them are led to believe by such charges against such men, daily made or insinuated, that these great and influential men are really opposed to Southern Independence? Or, that once convinced of this, people should believe that their proper position was the same as that which they are falsely told is occupied by those great and honest and patriotic citizens? We beg these stirrers up of party strife to think of these things, and to pause in a course which, whatever its motive, is far more injurious to the great cause than the hosts sent against us by the common foe. It is with no little pride and satisfaction that we can say that there is no party spirit in this section of North Carolina: there has been and is no talk of treason or disloyalty here, and there is no treason or disloyalty. There is very little of it, we believe, in any part of the State, and less than in any other State in the Confederacy. What there is has been made by the unfortunate policy of politicians in our midst.

It is not often we meddle with the sayings and doings of the politicians who yet trouble the people of North Carolina. Not because we do not feel the wrong done the State and the Confederacy, but because we do not wish to add to strife already disgraceful. But there is a party war lately commenced of far more evil tendency than that to which we have alluded. It is the war upon the Judiciary of North Carolina. For the sake of all that is dear to us let *this* at least be stopped. Or, if it must go on, at least wage the war in some other way. Misrepresentation of their decisions may end not only in dishonoring our State where the facts are not known, but to most deplorable consequences in the army.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Mr. D. L. Kivett of Manchester, 13 miles west of this on the Coalfield Railroad, who advertises his readiness to fill orders for Bobbins, has sent us a lot of them as evidence that they can be made here as well as in yankee land. Persons interested can see them at this office. We don't know much of such things, but those who do pronounce them first-rate.

"The Cedar Falls Bobbin Company" also advertise preparation to fill orders for Bobbins, &c. Address J. M. Odell, Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C. See advertisements in this paper.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, June 14, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—This is a delightful section of country and has not suffered materially from the war. The people are liberal, refined and accommodating, and treat the soldier more kindly than is usual where so many troops have been quartered. The country around Petersburg and for some distance south and east resembles the classic shades and forests and the rich smooth farms of the Old Dominion east of Richmond. One is impressed with the entire absence of that dazzling, superficial display so common in newer countries and along our railroads—too often an index of a delusive prosperity. For solid, real success in agriculture, advantages of superior society, health and all the principal objects and amenities and labors for, I have seen no section that surpasses this. These old, weather-stained dwellings and carelessly shaped fields possess a charm, a hallowed modesty that certainly blends enchantment to the view. The land is undulating, gravelly and about half cleared. The fences are such as the ladies usually paint in beautiful scenery, viz: two or three old posts almost ready to fall down, with two or three old planks of different length and width tacked across them. Wide level roads enclosed by ditches and tall thick hedges intersect the country, each known by a particular name for a century. The residences are seldom near the public road, and long avenues skirted with cedars and elms lead from the big gate at the roadside to the "old homestead." Clear, cool springs gush from among the roots of the large oaks on the hill-side. In every valley the road crosses a little brook or creek where the water glides gently over the clean, pebbly bottom a short distance and then falls over a precipice into the cavern below. You inhale the sweet scent of clover fields that extend far in the distance. You hear the suppressed hum of the humble-bee as he steals the sweets from the clover blossoms; the butterfly flits through the perfumed atmosphere; the clang of the distant bell brings to view the grazing herds that are literally "wading in clover;" and the greasy mouthed little "contrabands" glisten in the sun-shine as they wallow over the grass about their cabins. Suddenly the scene is varied by the rapid approach of a fine rockaway, whirling over the smooth turnpike, and drawn by a pair of splendid horses. It is a party of young ladies taking an evening ride. You get on a stump by the road that you may see and be seen. The carriage is richly lined and decorated within, and the top opens from the middle and has been let almost down before and behind. The ladies are young and beautiful, and are adorned with all that skill and taste in dress can suggest, and resemble a bunch of rich flowers in an ornamental vase. As the vehicle flies by you throw up your cap, bow, salute, slap your hands, and jump up, (forgetting where you are standing) and then come down kerwhallop, right into the aforesaid ditch of water. Whereupon the ladies very rudely laugh out, and hollow and scream and roll from one side of the rockaway to the other. (If any body says this was L. G. he may consider himself challenged.) *Exeunt omnes.*

Recently I saw a notice that there would be a grand fancy ball in Richmond, the proceeds of which would go to the fund for raising a monument to Stonewall Jackson. This is certainly in very bad taste, if not disgusting. No such means are necessary or appropriate to induce the Southern people to show their affection for the lamented hero. The pure out-gushing admiration and affection of a devoted and liberal people is sufficient to guarantee voluntary offerings enough for a half dozen monuments. When all monuments will have crumbled into oblivion the memory of Jackson will live like that of Cæsar, of Bonaparte, and of Washington. Yet at the Capital of the Confederacy, while the sod is not yet dry on the hero's grave, while the whole nation is in mourning for the death of our great chieftain, a call is made for a grand fancy dance to raise money for his monument! Must the holy shrine of the nation's affection be thus invaded with impunity? Will we not rebuke such an insult upon our feelings, such a slander to his memory and his pure life? Are there any so devoid of patriotism and self-respect who will on reflection encourage such an enterprise? A recent article in the Richmond Examiner presents considerations very appropriate in this connection. Balls and parties are proper and desirable in their place; indeed there is a "time to laugh, a time to cry, a time to dance;" but this is no time to trifle with a nation's grief, nor mock the dispensations of Providence.

Persons at home would contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the army by sending old books, magazines, &c., containing any valuable and entertaining matter. The books should be of convenient size so as to be easily carried in the pocket or knapsack. It would afford great relief.

A very unwise and injurious order was recently put in force at Weldon. All boxes, barrels, trunks, &c. against which the slightest suspicions might be entertained, were stopped, examined, and if "contraband" immediately confiscated. An acquaintance of mine from Marlboro' District had two or three boxes of provisions for relatives and friends in the 8th S. C. Reg't. They were opened and searched, and to wait for them he would miss connection. He was compelled to go on immediately and requested the officer to have them fastened up and sent on, but the boxes have not been heard from since. One man had a trunk full of buttons and combs packed closely, which he had bought at auction sale in Charleston. The key had been sent on with another lot of goods. A hatchet was brought and the trunk hacked and knocked open. Each package had to be torn open and being placed back hurriedly and loosely the trunk would not hold the articles. Private trunks of passengers were sometimes opened in the same way. All packages of the Express Company were examined rigidly also. There being no accommodation for storage, many boxes and barrels of valuables had to remain exposed to weather and thieves till entirely wasted. I learn the War Department as soon as informed of the matter revoked or modified the order. I suppose the officer in charge did what he could to ascertain the character of the goods with as little delay and injury to the owner as possible, but his duties were difficult. You can form no correct idea of what a box, barrel or bale contains now till you open it, as merchants have to use whatever they can get whether box, bag or cask. I have seen shoes shipped in a barrel, butter in a box, and candles in a bale with a frame around it.

There has long been a desire to have some way by which to get full, early and reliable intelligence from the army through the Press for the benefit of those at home as well as for the mutual advantage of those in different portions of the army. I have expressed my opinion to you before I believe, and further experience and observation has only tended to confirm it. Without hesitation I repeat that the only proper and sure way for the Press to get early, impartial, full and reliable news from the army is through regular, competent and reliable correspondents not in military service. Many have said that the best plan is to have some one selected in each Regiment to send all news of interest to papers at home for publication—the Adjutant for instance, or some other officer, to be prepared under the direction of the Colonel or commanding officer. Such would be a sort of official duty which the Army Regulations neither authorize nor allow. Official reports are to be made through the proper superior officer or to the Department, where the time and manner of publication is alone determined. A simple list of killed and wounded may be sent by any one, and is now generally sent under direction of the commanding officer of the Reg't or Company for publication as soon as any communication is allowed from the army. But a simple statement of killed and wounded after battle is not all that is desired. It does not satisfy the general desire of *all* at home to know all about those in the army or as much as is not inconsistent with the public interest. The soldier in the army although he cannot get papers often would like to see in those he gets some detailed account of his friends and relatives in other portions of the army. Some military commanders will not allow one in their command to publish any matter relative to the army if the slightest criticism or speculation is indulged. Can open, independent truth be had under such censorship? The man in the army is not allowed to condemn although he may praise as much as he pleases. He could not well discuss or applaud what he did himself, for "self-praise is half slander." There are also in nearly every Regiment little jealousies and animosities existing between certain cliques and persons, for weak human nature shows itself the same under all circumstances. Sometimes this feeling has culminated to bitter and deadly hate, and is it not reasonable to suppose that a Col. would underrate some Lieutenant towards whom such feelings were entertained, and overrate another who was a favorite? Any one who has never been in the army cannot imagine the extent to which bad taste and injustice has been practiced towards a great portion of the army by others having temporary advantage of them. It is impossible for these men to receive justice in all respects at the hands of such officers, while others who are least deserving may get all the credit. The great majority of officers in our army have nobly done their duty, and given in all cases praise or censure where it was due; but there are many regularly commissioned officers in the Confederate army who have acted like dogs and made themselves contemptible—who have deceived and ruined many a useful and worthy man, and protected many a scoundrel. In addition, an Adjutant or any one or two officers have not really the time and opportunity to attend to incidental matter of this kind. Now it is not the *amount* of work done in the army that requires such attentiveness—indeed there is much idle time—but it is the fact that every one must be ready for any kind of work at a moment's notice. He must be at his post—some order may come—the regiment may move—a court martial in session may want some important witness immediately—there may be inspection—or a detail—or extra guard, picket or work—in fact, almost anything at any time, and he must be ready for it. If he writes anything he must do so on hearsay; but how can he rely on that as every body else should be at his own post too. Matters pertaining to one Reg't might be collected, however, in this way at some inconvenience, but the difficulties before alluded to would still be in the way. In battle one man, or a dozen men, at their post on one part of the field can see but very little of the whole action. General officers who observe different portions of the battle very nearly at the same time, of course get a more thorough knowledge of it. There is great inconvenience experienced too by men in the army in the delay they are necessarily subjected to in receiving and getting off letters. The post office is often 10 or 20 miles away, and even if it is near the soldier cannot get to it but must depend on the tedious and uncertain mail arrangement of the army. Then he has few conveniences in camp, no table, no candle, perhaps not allowed to build a fire, and probably no writing material, and often tired, wet, sleepy and hungry. On the other hand an intelligent, energetic and judicious correspondent would be free from all or nearly all these difficulties. He is independent as well as reliable; he is in the interest of no Commander; he applauds or censures wherever and whenever in the exercise of a wise discretion and sound judgment it may be due; he can go and come when and where he pleases; he can visit different regiments and commands and learn the news in each, and the conflicting opinions, and see more clearly the motives of all concerned; he can go all over the battle field during the action and participate and see for himself (and he should always do that when it would aid his own business or benefit the army or the cause;) and he could receive subscriptions for papers and have them directed through him and thus avoid somewhat the uncertainty and delay of the mails. Place a man of the right kind in that capacity with such duties before him and the desired object will be secured, but in no other way. The Press of the State (or any section) have it entirely in their power to do this, at small expense to each paper.

I have known some editors to speak very disparagingly of newspaper correspondents—hired penny-a-liners, &c. It is true there are some very incompetent and trashy persons that are newspaper correspondents, and there are likewise very many editors that are very trashy, useless characters. A correspondent does the same business that an editor does and is not so much "hired, paid, penny-a-liner" as the editor himself. It is honorable to work for one's living, but many of our best contributors to the Press never charge a cent for their labor: but the editor says at the beginning and end and middle of his paper, that he will not work for nothing (and every issue of his paper is, to many of his subscribers a renewal of the old dun in a more ingenious way.) Let us have no more of this tirade against *all* correspondents by editors. I admit that both occupations are hardly fit for a decent white man, but there is no sense in abusing each other when one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. It is like the pot calling the kettle black. What think ye, knights of ye quill—ye Press-gang? I'm pretty well, thank ye; how d'ye do yourself?

Truly yours, LONG GRASS.

P. S. Merely in illustration of some argument advanced above I will mention an interview I had with Gen. Lee when I first visited his army. I first saw his Adj't Gen'l Col. Chilton—a very gentlemanly man—and asked what conditions were allowed correspondents of the Press. He asked me a few general questions, and satisfying himself of my character and motives, he replied that they were allowed to exercise their own discretion entirely, that they might publish whatever they thought proper, but he hoped I would observe due caution and prudence as to the strength and position of the troops, and any important new movements I might learn. He said the Commanding General was desirous that the people at home would know all they could about the condition of his men and do all they could for them. Gen. Lee afterwards told me himself the same in substance and wished me to urge upon all the necessity of sustaining and filling up the army. He wanted me to see every thing, say what I pleased about it so as not to injure the service. This was Gen. Lee, but some others are not Lees by a long shot.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE, Valley of Rappahannock, June 10, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: I write this, my first of a contemplated series of "occasionals." I shall write very much as if I was giving an account of things to my personal correspondents, having noticed how generally the public are interested in army gossip and details. If anything in the way of fighting transpires I will tell you what I can see and learn, which if it be not *early*, will at least have the merit of being *intentionally* accurate. I shall claim some latitude, and may sometimes advert to things very irrelevant, par example, I thought of telling you how the *express* agents rifled my trunk between Petersburg and Goldsboro', taking out every thing that was particularly desirable, e. g. a bottle of blackberry cordial which I was treasuring up for the sick, and two of my friends, a wicked Capt. and Lieutenant, were quite amused at my misfortune. I having steadily controverted their claims to the cordial on divers occasions—they protesting they were in sore need.

I started to tell you something of the Brigade. I suppose I shall give no information by saying that we are in the beautiful valley of the Rappahannock. I am sitting in a ditch which runs parallel with the river, which lies back of me, about half a mile; my right points towards Fredericksburg. The ditch runs along an interminable hedge-row of cedars, which abound in this country. The River is about half a mile distant, along which our pickets are posted, confronting those of the enemy on the opposite bank. I witnessed quite an amusing interview yesterday between the pickets. "What reg't do you belong to?" our men inquired. "130th Penn." was the reply; "and what is y'r reg't?" sang out the yankee, "152d N. C." "What, has the Old State that many out? Old Penn has 600 in the field and 500 at home!" We were informed that "McClellan was coming back next week." We asked "which way is he coming, by Chickahominy?" "Yes, he's going down there to look after Merrimacs." "Where's fighting Joe?" "Oh, he's all right, has gone home with the diarrhœa." "What news from Vicksburg?" we inquired. "Oh, bully! Pemberton's so scarce of provisions he won't take prisoners. How long are you 'listed for?" inquired yankee. "For the war," replied C. "Guess you've in for a spell then," retorted yankee, and much more of the same sort. I am inclined to think such conversation should be prohibited; it makes one feel too kindly towards men who come with ruin for their mission. They were very anxious to exchange papers, coffee and tobacco, etc., but both sides were afraid it might get them in trouble with their superior officers.

This Valley I think might challenge comparison with the "vale of Sodom" for picturesque beauty. The landscapes are lovely, dreamily luxurious in their soft repose. The "little hills rejoice on every side," and the landscape is dotted with groves whence peep forth elegant mansions, where erst dwelt wealth, ease and comfort,—the owners are over the hills and far away. At one place which I passed, two old negro men were standing at the gate: I talked with them and learned that their master left two years ago, leaving 25 negroes, old men, women and children. While the yankees were in possession, a head officer protected the place, saying it was too beautiful to be violated. He posted sentinels around the yard, and didn't suffer even the flowers in the yard to be plucked. The furniture was not interfered with, the interior of the house remaining as when the master left it. The name of the owner is Brook. The countenances of both the old men were excellent. I could not avoid a feeling of unfeigned respect for such tried fidelity, such unyielding devotion. I inquired, "didn't the yankees try to persuade you to leave." "Yes massa, dey try 'suadence; dey tell me, they put me in a way to work for myself and get my own living; but I didn't want to go. Massa left me in charge and I try to take care of every thing." "But how do you live, do you work any crop?" "No massa, nobody to do nothin', no chance to make nothin'; when master went away he left 200 barrels corn and we's lived off that." "Well didn't the yankees try to take it from you?" "No sir, they asked if it belonged to us, I told them it did, that everything belonged to me, an' bless you, master, I never owned not a bushel of corn. They said if it belong to master they'd take it every d—n bit. When master went away he left a fine field of wheat and give it up for lost, but when it was ripe, I hired hands and with what force I could raise, I saved one thousand bushels for him, and he got it away to Richmond and sold it." Verily, how ought the derelict citizens of our country who have been seeking personal aggrandizement, power, pelf and fame, regardless of their country's weal, how ought they to stand abashed before these poor negroes, who amidst such temptations were found faithful? Verily, in His presence before whom there is no respect of persons they will rank by an immeasurable interval those who now would regard them with supreme contempt—the last shall be first and the first last. No more at present from KARUX.

THE LATE CAVALRY BATTLE.—The following is taken from a letter from an officer of the 63d N. C. Troops, Cavalry, to his relative in this place:

NEAR CULPEPER C. H., June 10.

Yesterday morning before I got up I heard firing both of artillery and small arms. We were soon on the march for Kelly's Ford, on our way passing through a field then being contested. We got to our position in time to check an advance by the enemy, that would in all probability have proved fatal to our success for the day. Gen Robertson (our Brigadier) was complimented by Gen. Stuart for holding the position; but the time came when we could not hold it, and retreat or immense loss was a necessity. A retreat was ordered, and then commenced a falling back which seemed almost a rout. Stuart's whole command was about surrounded. The enemy had crossed the river at so many points, that before the battle had progressed more than 5 or 6 hours he had succeeded in getting on our flanks. When our brigade came up from Kelly's we found the yankees all around us; escape seemed impossible without awful fighting, and perhaps not then. We got up to General Stuart's Headquarters and found the enemy in possession. They also took one or two pieces of artillery at this point, which were soon retaken and the enemy driven back. In two hours the whole thing was changed. We had extricated ourselves and were pursuing the enemy. Our Brigade did not get into the *charging*, but many of us were in a worse position, exposed to the fire of artillery and sharp-shooters. It was a hard fought field. At one time the enemy was in possession of all our camps, but towards night they were driven across the Rappahannock, at this point only 30 or 40 yards wide and quite shallow.

I have not heard of many losses on our side. None of our boys hurt; our company (McKellar's) lost 3 horses by artillery shots.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Alamance county, private James W. Dailey, of the 59th Reg't, aged 26 years, by disease contracted in camp from exposure and fatigue.

At Banner Hospital, Richmond, 17th May, of wounds received in the late battle of Chancellorsville, private B. J. Rochelle, Co. K, 3d N. C. Troops, aged 33.

In Hospital at Richmond, after lingering 26 days from wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville, Capt. James Waugh, of Salem.

At Howard Grove Hospital, near Richmond, March 18, of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg in December last, J. W. Roper, Co. E, 28th Reg't, aged 22 years. He was a member of the Montgomery Grays and had been in service since August 1861.

At his father's residence, in Moore county, N. C., May 30th, 1863, in the 23d year of his age, O. R. Wicker, private in Co. H, 30th Reg't N. C. T. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in full triumph of the christian faith.

In Hillsboro', on Sunday, the 7th inst., in the 21st year of his age, Henry Potter Nash, the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick K. Nash.

The subject of this notice, at the time of his death, was second Serg't of Co. G, 18th Reg't N. C. T., and was with his Reg't in all its marches and battles, including those of Hanover C. H. and around Richmond, in all of which he merited and received the approbation of his superiors. The fatigue and exposures of the successive battles around Richmond resulted in an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which he never recovered. He adds another one to the long list of youthful patriots who have yielded up their lives in defence of their country. It will be specially gratifying to the many friends of his sainted father to learn that Henry died peacefully trusting in a crucified Saviour. God proved to be in his case, as in so many others, a covenant keeping God.

MARRIED,

In Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., on the 13th inst., by Geo. W. Daffron, Esq., Mr. JAMES S. RIEVES of the 61st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss CAROLINE JONES, daughter of Ebenezer Jones.

In Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., on the 2d inst., by Rev. James Sinclair, Mr. JAMES KNOWLES, 61st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY J. DAFFRON, daughter of Geo. W. Daffron, Esq.

Presbyterian please copy.

DIED,

In this place, yesterday, Miss LOUISA MINOR, daughter of John and Mary Minor.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Baptist Church.

In this town, on the evening of the 16th inst., JOHN ECCLES, infant son of Lieut. Thos. C. and Caroline D. Fuller, aged 6 months and 14 days. His mortal has put on immortality.

At the residence of W. A. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 22d of March, after a long and painful illness, JOSEPH T. RHODES, aged about 60 years.

Possessed of an intellect and social qualities of a high order, improved by study and travel, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends; and he needs no other monument or eulogy than that which his virtues have prepared for him in their hearts.—Com.

At Mangum, Richmond County, on the 14th May, FRANKLIN WALL, Infant child of Oliver H. and Sallie J Dockery—aged two months and six days—Frankie was a smart child—a tender bud that has bloomed in Heaven. Com.

Near Buffalo church, Moore county, on the 8th inst., ANGUS MARTIN, son of Alexander and Mary N. McIver, aged 8 months and 20 days.

In Gainesville, Fla., on Friday the 5th inst., very suddenly, Mrs. MARY McRAE, wife of Jas. W. McRAE, aged 43 years and 26 days.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE undersigned as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Drake, dec'd, will on Tuesday the 30th June (inst.,) expose to sale at public Auction, between six and seven hundred acres of very valuable LAND. These lands are adjacent to the lands of John McNair, McLauchlins and others.

The sale will take place at the late residence of John Drake, dec'd.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of six months will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser. WM. A. ROGERS, Ex'r.

June 1, 1863. 35*ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

William W. Brown, Administrator of James R. Brown, dec'd, against John C. Brown, Daniel P. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, William W. Brown, Jr., Joshua Williamson and wife Julia Ann, James P. Watters and wife Isly, Arch'd M. Baker and wife Elizabeth P.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dan'l P. Brown, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

From Tennessee.—SHELBYVILLE, June 11.—The enemy has advanced his pickets seven miles from Murfreesboro', and our pickets are in sight of them. It is reported that the enemy has been reinforced by the garrison forces from Kentucky. There has been no demonstration to indicate the belief that there will be any conflict at present.

A great religious revival prevails in Gen. Bragg's army, and thousands of converts are being made.

SHELBYVILLE, June 13.—The enemy has evacuated Readyville, and is concentrating his troops in front of Shelbyville. Some slight firing was heard yesterday near Forrestville, fourteen miles North of Shelbyville.

Kirby Smith at Milliken's Bend.—After numberless reports as to the movements and whereabouts of Gen. Kirby Smith and his forces, it is ascertained at last that he is at Milliken's Bend, a short distance above the mouth of the Yazoo. There is no doubt of the truth of this. He could not have made a movement which promised better results. In his present position he commands the point of the enemy's debarkation, and can easily cut off his supplies, thus relieving Vicksburg and placing Grant's army in a still more precarious situation. We expect to hear good news from him in a few days.—*Mississippian.*

From the Coast.—The firing of our batteries on Morris' Island at the enemy on Folly Island has been renewed at intervals during Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the enemy were driven off of Little Folly Island. They appeared to have only one piece of artillery on Little Folly—a long range gun which they carried off with them.—*Charleston Courier.*

The late Cavalry Battle.—Two N. C. cavalry regiments were in the engagement—one (known as the 1st N. C. Reg't) commanded by Col. Baker, and one commanded by Col. Sol. Williams. It is said that Col. Williams and his regiment displayed great gallantry, and routed two yankee regiments by clubbing their carbines, and pursued them for some distance. Col. Williams was killed in the pursuit. He was a valuable officer.

Capt. Rufus Barringer, of the 1st Reg't, was wounded in the face, a ball passing through his jaw and carrying away several teeth. His wound is quite severe but not dangerous.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Wheat Crop.—The Carolina Spartan says:

Our friends are now entering upon one of the richest wheat harvests that has ever blessed our country. Our District has a greater breadth of ground to harvest than has ever fallen to the lot of man to witness.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 18th has the following:

We are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and soon will be gathered the most bountiful crop ever known at the South. We shall have enough and to spare. The corn, too, is growing apace—in some localities it is already in tassel—and every indication points to overflowing cribs. The weather has been propitious, and a kind Providence has smiled upon our efforts.

A gentleman writing from Buford, Randolph county, Ga., states that the wheat has been harvested in that section and it has turned out extraordinarily well. Every one has a large quantity of ground planted with potatoes, besides some planted with tobacco and cotton.

A gentleman just from the lower counties of the Colorado and Old Caney, informs us that he never before saw such splendid prospects for abundant crops. The crops of corn will be immense. There have been fine rains of late through all that section, and corn is now believed to be safe from all ordinary casualties. The planters are now giving it the last ploughing. It is generally about as high as a man's head, and shades nearly the whole ground with its luxuriant growth.

Austin (Texas) Gazette, May 13.

School Books.—The demand for schools books in the Confederacy is far beyond the supply, and we fear much greater than our facilities to produce them.

Messrs. Branson, Farrar, & Co., of this city, a short time since, engaged in the publication of school books, which they would prosecute with vigor, but for the difficulty of procuring materials.

They have issued the "Dixie Primer," which we understand has met with a good sale, also the "First Book of Composition," and we learn they have in press an edition of the old "Webster's Spelling Book."

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of G. W. I. Goldston, Dec'd, at June Term of Cumberland county Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the limited time prescribed by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the first day of JULY next, at the Store house recently occupied by the dec'd, on Hay street in the town of Fayetteville, his Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, and a small lot of Salt and other articles which may be on hand, one Carriage and Harness, &c.; and at the same time, at his residence, one mile out of town, known as the Leete place, his Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

June 1, 1863. 35*8t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27-9tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

William Bracey, Administrator of John Bracey, dec'd, vs. James Bracey, Samuel Bracey, Alexander Bracey, Elijah Williams and wife Martha, William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Evander McCormick and wife Susan, Queen Britt and wife Martha, Elizabeth Trawick, and John Lewis.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Queen Britt and wife Martha, and Elizabeth Trawick, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

From the Raleigh Progress.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, June 16, 1863.

General: Your letter of June 3d has been received. In it you assert, that the "highest Judicial authority known to the State has decided that Militia officers have no right to arrest deserters," and intimate that, in your opinion, it is wrong for the Executive of the State to expect Militia officers to do an unlawful act in obedience to orders issued from this office.

Perhaps, General, you will be surprised to learn that no such decision has ever been made. The case in which it has been reported that such a decision was made, has been so misunderstood that I applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session, for the facts of the same, and the decision, if any rendered therein. Below you will find their reponse.

By it, you will perceive that there was no decision as to the authority of the Governor. That the parties were admitted to bail and bound over to make their appearance at the Superior Court, when the point could be made, and the case brought before the Supreme Court for final adjudication. In the consultation by the Supreme Court, it was admitted by all the Judges that the Legislature had the power to confer the authority in question upon the Governor, but the Judges were not aware of the passage of an act, in February, 1863, which had not at that time, been published, by which the power is given to the Governor, during the war, to call out the Militia for local and temporary service, chap. 51st, section 1, acts '63. Indeed had the act been called to their attention, it is doubtful whether it would have applied to orders issued before its ratification.

I have consulted with some of the most eminent jurists of the State, both at the bar and on the Superior Court bench, and have been advised that this act unquestionably confers the power upon the Governor to order out the militia for the performance of any local or temporary service, which he may deem necessary for the public defence, and that the arrest of deserters and recusant conscripts is a service of this character.

The Governor has accordingly through me, as Adjutant General, issued orders for their arrest, and it is expected and required of every militia officer, in this time of trial and danger, to exert himself to the utmost, in order that the law may be enforced, and the ranks of our army kept full.

I am, Gen'l, very respect'y,
DANL. G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen'l.

BRIG. GEN. G. A. MCCRAW,
18th Brigade, N. C. M., Mt. Airy.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM JUDGE PEARSON.

At the request of the Adjutant General I make the following statement with the concurrence of the other two Judges.

In March last, having come to this place to meet the other Judges in reference to the question of the Adjutant Generalship, I stated to them, that just before I left home a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* had been presented to me in behalf of four men confined in the jail of Yadkin county on a charge of murder; that the facts involved the authority of the Governor to use the militia in the manner he was doing, for the purpose of arresting conscripts, that I could find no clause in the Constitution, no Ordinance of the Convention, and no Act of Congress or the Legislature conferring such power on the Governor, and had put off the return day for the purpose of seeing on what ground the power of the Governor was placed, supposing there might be some recent legislation to which my attention had not been called, and of consulting with them as it was a very important matter. I stated to them that these facts were undisputed—a fight had taken place between a band of recusants conscripts and a squad of the militia of Yadkin county who were attempting to arrest them under the order of the Governor, two men were killed on each side; the petitioners were recusant conscripts in company with the others at the time, and for the purpose of the present inquiry were to be taken as a part of the band, although in their petition they alleged that they had not taken sides with the others.

After an interchange of views and remarks on the subject we all concurred that there was no clause in the Constitution, Ordinance of the Convention, Act of Congress, or Act of the Legislature as far as we were informed, giving such power to the Governor. Governor Vance happened to come into the room and I took the liberty of stating the matter to him and of asking him if there was any Ordinance, Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order issued. He replied, his attention had not been particularly directed to it, that he had received a letter through Col. Mallett emanating from the Secretary of War requesting him to issue the order, and did so believing it was necessary for the purpose of executing the Act of Congress. I replied no one could question his motives, but when a question of Law was raised, we had to go into particulars, and the object now was to see whether there was any clause in the Constitution, Ordinance, or Act of Congress or of the Legislature, under which the order could be supported. I then said I would go into the office of the Secretary of State and see if he could find any. The Secretary told me he knew of none. I returned and our conclusion was that there was none.

Before leaving Raleigh I asked Judges Battle and Manly how I should dispose of the matter, saying of course the men are entitled to bail. Judge Manly replied certainly, but as this is only a preliminary matter it may be well not to express any definite opinion, and the better way will be to have no formal investigation; allow the men to give bail on the ground that they are entitled to it, taking the facts to be as alleged by the State, and in this preliminary stage it was not necessary or proper for you as a Judge to express a definite opinion on the question of Law; that should be reserved until the case came on for final adjudication. Judge Battle and myself both assented. Accordingly, meeting with Mr. Gilmer, one of the counsel for the prisoners in Salem, I stated to him what had been concluded on, told him to inform his associate counsel, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Armfield the Solicitor for the State, that there would be no trial and the prisoners might come prepared to give bail, which they did.

It is proper for me to add, that from what had taken place, I left Raleigh under the impression that the Governor had or immediately would revoke the order, and on my way meeting with the Sheriff of Forsyth and Captain Burnet of Stokes, as stage companions, and learning from Burnet that he was going to arrest some conscripts, I told him he had better delay his action as the order of the Governor would, I had no doubt, be revoked in a few days. It is proper also to add, that I learn from Gov. Vance the order would have been revoked, but for the fact, that after I had left Raleigh, his attention was called to the Act of the last Legislature authorizing the Governor to call out the militia for local and temporary service, Chapter 51, Section 1, and under this he supposed the orders as subsequently modified were authorized.

Upon that question the Judges are not at liberty to give an opinion until it is presented by a case.

R. M. PEARSON.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CAVALRY FIGHT.

CULPEPER C. H., June 12.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:—The accounts in the Richmond papers of the severe cavalry fight on the 9th inst., are erroneous in so many particulars that they demand some notice. These accounts allege that the cavalry were "surprised," Gen. Stuart out generaled, his headquarters fired into before the enemy's presence was suspected, etc. All these statements are *wholly unfounded*. Having been present during the whole engagement, I have it in my power to state correctly all that occurred. The actual events of the day were as follows:

About 5 in the morning the enemy in heavy force—more than 10,000 in number—commenced crossing the river at Beverley's, Rappahannock, Kelly's, and the intermediate fords, cavalry, infantry and artillery, with 5 days' rations, for an extensive raid, as was subsequently ascertained upon the communications of the enemy. Brig. Gen. Jones, whose pickets guarded Beverly's ford, moved down to their support, and the Stuart Horse Artillery, commanded by Maj. Beckham, was brought early into action, the enemy's advance being checked at St. James's Church. Subsequently Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, whose command guarded the river bank above, moved down with his command on the enemy's right flank and rear, and had a spirited engagement near Cunningham's house, while Gen. Hampton's brigade moved to the right of Jones's in the extensive plain in front of Fleetwood heights. The enemy brought their artillery into action in Jones's front, but it was speedily driven from the field by a rapid fire concentrated upon it by the guns of the Horse Artillery.

The conflict continued along this line, and around the Hasel river, during the greater part of the forenoon. The enemy had posted their infantry in the woods, and this alone prevented us from completely routing their cavalry. The latter were repeatedly driven back by Hampton, Jones and Lee, and were compelled to retire at all points behind their infantry supports.

Intelligence having reached Gen. Stuart, who commanded in person in front of Beverley's ford, that the enemy were crossing with infantry and cavalry at Kelly's ford, some miles below, Brig. Gen. Robertson, whose pickets guarded that ford, was sent with his brigade in that direction. The enemy occupied his attention with a considerable force in front, and taking advantage of that circumstance made a flank movement by Carrico's mill, in the direction of Stephensburg, moving the main body, however, directly upon Brandy Station. This movement was foreseen by Gen'l Stuart and provided against by sending Butler's and Wickham's regiments to Stephensburg—the movement being thus in no sense a surprise, as some of the newspaper accounts state. A larger force could not prudently be sent to repel this flank attack. It was necessary to keep the main body of the cavalry—threatened and attacked at so many points—in a compact mass, to be hurled upon the enemy with overwhelming effect, instead of frittering it away in detachments to guard all the roads and passes upon any one of which the enemy could concentrate and overwhelm it. The main body was kept together under the command of Gen. Stuart—the enemy's movement from the direction of Stephensburg was watched, and every precaution was taken to defeat it. In anticipation of the threatened attack all the trains were moved back from Brandy Station and Fleetwood heights, where Gen. Stuart's headquarters had been on the day before; no property of any description was left, and a dismounted battallion was directed to move out from Brandy Station to repel the enemy then approaching. The failure of the battallion to get into position promptly alone prevented a successful repulse at this point at the moment.

When the enemy's movement in that direction was fully developed, first Jones's and then Hampton's brigades were moved directly toward Brandy. The advance of the enemy's cavalry had succeeded in reaching the heights of Fleetwood before ours; but our cavalry charged gallantly up the hill, and, after a severe conflict, lasting for some time, drove them from its top and occupied this commanding position. In this hot encounter our artillery played a handsome part. *Three pieces of the enemy's artillery were captured and held, and turned upon the enemy. Not one piece of our artillery was captured*—though at times the cannoneers fought the cavalry which charged them, with sword and pistol, in their defence. In this conflict Jones's brigade occupied the centre, moving directly upon the hill—Hampton's brigade, with Robertson advancing to his support, moved more upon the enemy's right flank and rear. The two former suffered heavily—the latter was only slightly engaged. The enemy were repulsed, fled in every direction, and only escaped capture and annihilation by taking to the woods and sheltering himself behind his infantry and artillery, which moved quickly to his support. One regiment of Jones's brigade charged their flying columns for some distance down the road leading to Carrico's Mills.

While this was going on on the right Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade, whose position it became necessary to change by this new combination, became hotly engaged on the extreme left with Buford's regulars. This conflict terminated gloriously for us. The enemy's line was broken, and Gen. Fitz Lee's brigade coming in upon their flank at this fortunate moment, the enemy were driven through the open space by Dr. Green's entirely back to Beverley's ford. Portions of Jones's and Hampton's brigades were moved to the support of Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade during this contest on the left, but did not become engaged.

At Stephensburg Cols. Butler and Wickham also had hard fighting, in which both regiments were very hard pressed; but by night the entire force of the enemy had been driven across the river.

This battle was undoubtedly the largest and most desperate cavalry fight of the war. We took in the battle 3 pieces of rifled artillery, with the horses; 5 stands of colors, about 600 small arms, over 350 prisoners, (including 12 officers,) and inflicted a loss in killed and wounded upon the enemy probably about three times as great as our own. Our loss, all told—killed, wounded, and missing—was about 350—certainly under 400. The loss of officers upon both sides was heavy, and showed the *animus* with which the battle was fought.

The above narrative will show that the movement of the enemy upon Brandy was in no sense a surprise, as has been alleged,—that Gen. Stuart's headquarters and train had been removed beyond all danger—and that Gen. Jones was not taken by surprise at Beverley's. To the praise of our cavalry, be it said, our pickets were never eluded; they never lost sight of the enemy, and the result of this obstinately contested battle was honorable to Southern valor and determination, and glorious to the cavalry.

Texas Troops and Crops.—Gov. Lubbock, in his message, states that Texas has furnished 87,000 troops for the Confederate army. He recommends a State conscription law, to embrace all between the ages of 16 and 60; and this law has been adopted by the Legislature, and is now in force. The Governor stated that according to the closest calculation, this law would add about 27,000 men to the Southern army. The crops in Texas promise abundantly.

GEN. EWELL.

Early in the war, when a company of yankee cavalry, headed by a renegade Virginian, dashed at night into Fairfax Court House, a singular scene occurred. The gallant Marr was killed, and his men began to give back before the cavalry. At that moment a gentleman rushed out of a house, called on Marr's men to stand firm, and, with the aid of ex-Governor, now Gen. Smith, rallied them. This gentleman was scantily attired, having, indeed, but one garment on his person, and he was unarmed. Thus defenceless, he stood in the middle of the street, while the balls were falling thick and fast around him, defied the Yankees, and rained down upon them a torrent of imprecations such as were never heard before. His fury and his intrepidity struck more terror into their craven souls than all the bullets of our infantry. They fled, and the much-enraged gentleman went quietly to bed. His name was Ewell.

When next heard from, this gentleman was commanding a brigade of Beauregard's army at Manassas. He was posted at Union Mills, on the extreme right, and owing to some mistake in the transmission of orders, took no active part in the fight. Had he done so, we may infer, from what we now know of him, that the victory would have been far more fruitful. Had Bonham, at the close of the day, pressed forward upon Centreville, and brought Ewell fairly into action, there can be little doubt that we would have captured 20,000 risoners.

After the battle of Manassas, we heard of Ewell's modesty and unselfishness. When the commission of Major General was tendered him he hesitated many days to accept it, saying that Jubal Early was a fitter man than himself to receive it. Fire, intrepidity, modesty were his characteristics; his capacity was yet to be tested. This was fully developed in Jackson's great campaign in the Valley, where he was assigned to the most arduous and important duties, all of which he discharged with energy and daring worthy of the indomitable Stonewall himself. The glorious victory at Cross Keys was won by Ewell alone; Jackson, if we mistake not, taking no part in it.

In the battles around Richmond he took a prominent part. At Cedar Run, Bristoe Station and Manassas No. 2 he fought like a lion. At Manassas he was so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated—an operation always dangerous, but particularly so in the case of a man like Ewell, whose health was not robust. But his adamantine will triumphed over the dangers incident to a feeble constitution, and brought him once more to the field, maimed, indeed, but willing as ever to peril his life in behalf of the cause. He always expressed his determination to rejoin the army at the earliest moment, not because he loved warfare for its own sake, but because he felt it to be his duty. This, we have been assured, was his own language.

Ewell had reported for duty before Jackson fell at Chancellorsville. The loss of that great Chieftain, his expressed preference for Ewell as his successor, and the general desire of the soldiers to have him back again, left the War Department no choice but to promote him. He was made Lieut. General. Lee showed his confidence in him by placing him in the van of the great forward movement now being executed, and he in turn showed his unshaken appreciation of Early by assigning to him the task of storming Winchester. How well reposed the confidence of both was, the telegraphic despatches of this morning attest. Ewell, Early and Johnston—three Virginians, all of whom have been severely wounded—have taken up the Valley campaign where the hero that sleeps at Lexington left it. Their achivements at Winchester give promise that they will carry it on in Stonewall Jackson's way. But let it not be forgotten that these Virginians owe their newly-won laurels to the "valor"—that is Gen. Lee's own word—of troops from other States besides the Old Dominion.

The victories at Winchester and Berryville have paid in part for the lost limb of the fierce General there commanding. We may consider that the account, to the extent of one joint of the smallest pedal digit has been satisfactorily audited. The remainder of the debt will, we trust, be adjusted by similar instalments. It is said that an artificial leg, ordered some months ago, awaits Gen. Ewell's arrival in the city of Philadelphia; and that the object of the forward movement of Lee's army is to obtain the same. The statement sounds jocose, but we are not in possession of sufficient official information to justify us in giving a more sober version to the rumor.—*Whig.*

The late Cavalry Victory.—Dr. Eliason, the Surgeon-in-Chief of Stuart's Cavalry, reports, from official returns, the following casualties in the late cavalry engagement in Culpeper; Killed, 50; wounded, 280; missing, 158. Total, 488.

On the other hand, over four hundred prisoners captured by us have been received in this city. As to their losses in other ways, we can only infer them from such expressions as these, in their accounts of the battle: "The 6th Pa. lost heavily;" "Col. Wyndham's brigade suffered severely;" "the brigade of regulars lost in killed and wounded 21 out of ninety officers present;" "Gen. Buford's whole force was much cut up," &c. On the 10th, a train is mentioned as arriving at Alexandria with 170 wounded, and on the night of the same day, another arrival of "about 70, fifteen of them rebels," is mentioned.

From data such as these there is no difficulty in determining that the yankee loss very largely exceeded ours. When, in addition, it is remembered that we drove them back across the river, the man must be hard to satisfy who does not accept the day's work as a victory.

If, as is said, our men were surprised, it may result that such a lesson, just on the eve of setting out on such an enterprise as we believe our forces are now engaged in, was not without its use. We shall be surprised if the gallant Stuart does not, before many days, make the enemy repent sorely the temerity that led them to undertake so bold and insulting a feat.—*Richmond Whig.*

Peace.—Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in a letter to the New York World, dated June 5th, uses the following language: "The fact cannot be disguised that the sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly for peace. It is opposed to sacrificing any longer at the shrine of this hideous Moloch of Abolitionism—war." We do not shut our eyes to the growing evidences of the truth of such assertions as this. But, though "the country" may be overwhelmingly for peace, the Administration at Washington is overwhelming for war, and the Administration is the master of the country. It holds the purse and the sword—it wields the army and the navy: nay, it is at this very time compelling the country, that is for peace, to swell the ranks of the army, that is for war. To understand the situation, then, and to determine our own duty and policy, we must look not to the country, for which Senator Wall speaks, but to the country's master, the Government at Washington, and his instruments, the armies in the field. Looking to them, we see nothing but war—and peace only as the result of their overthrow and destruction. If we can destroy the forces under Hooker, Grant and Rosecrans, we may look for peace. If we cannot we must still expect war.—*Richmond Whig.*

Captured.—The Steamship Calypso, formerly running to Charleston, was captured about two days ago on her way from Nassau to Wilmington.

THE ESCAPE OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following particulars of a bold adventure hit upon by a number of our brave officers, while being conveyed, on board of a steamboat, to Fort Delaware, having been refused exchange. It is decidedly good, and shows what a few fearless and daring spirits may do:

"On Wednesday last, the steamer Maple Leaf, Capt. William H. Deal, left Old Point for Fort Delaware, having on board ninety Confederates, all commissioned officers, who, it is understood, were not to be exchanged for the present. Everything went on quietly until the steamer was just beyond Cape Henry Light, when the prisoners gradually approached the guard, only twelve in number, and suddenly disarmed them, placing them and the officers and crew under close arrest, and would not permit them to see in what direction the vessel was steaming.

After proceeding about forty-five miles beyond Cape Henry, the steamer was run in near the Virginia shore, where all but twenty-six landed in the yawlboats of the Leaf. They piloted the steamer themselves, and attended to the fire room and engine. It is said that the muskets of the guard were without bayonets and unloaded, and each man was seized by four of the Confederates, thus rendering resistance useless.

During their possession of the boat they refrained from doing any damage to the steamer, and treated the officers and crew with civility. The ringleaders in the party were a son of Semmes, of the Alabama, and a man named McGowan, of Texas.

The entire party were mostly from the extreme Southern States, were all dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and seemed to be in possession of a considerable amount of money. Soon as the party had effected a landing, Capt. Deal resumed the command of the steamer, when she put back immediately to report to Gen. Dix. The facts were made known to the General, who instantly ordered out a strong detachment of Colonel Pierce's cavalry, and it was thought they would be able to overtake the party before they could get beyond the Federal lines."

The Richmond Examiner has received from a friend a Southern and entirely trustworthy version of this bold and gallant *coup*, which we give below. It will be seen that the first use made of his liberty by the yankee skipper was to violate his parole. Our correspondent, writing under date of June 13th, says:

"While at City Point, yesterday, I learned from an entirely trustworthy source, that about one hundred of our officers, who have recently been accumulating at Old Point, were put on board a steamer two or three days ago, to be sent to Fort Delaware. After they had left Fortress Monroe a short time, they rose upon the guard, overpowered it without loss of life on either side and took possession of the steamer. Their first design was to run for Nassau, but they found there was not coal enough to carry them further than Charleston. They made the Captain and Pilot beach the steamer at Cape Charles, first putting them upon a parole that they would go on to their regular place of destination, without communicating to any person what had happened. Some seventy officers landed, and about thirty remained on board the steamer, alleging that the nature of their parole would not allow them to escape. The Captain and Pilot, then stood on their way to Fort Delaware, but at the approach of night, turned round and steamed for Old Point, and there told what had happened. Nothing has been heard of the escaped officers as yet. It is supposed they made for the neighborhood of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. The officers on board embraced all that were held in and about Fortress Monroe. Col. Morehead, of Kentucky, was amongst the number.

Another brilliant Exploit.—About three weeks since, Capt. Joseph Duke and 18 men of Mobile, determined on making a "raid" excursion to the mouth of the Mississippi, and left the city. Nothing was heard of them until the 11th instant, when a fine propeller, called the Boston, arrived alongside the Mobile wharf with the Confederate flag flying over the United States ensign. The Tribune gives the following account of the daring exploit:

After lying in wait, like Micawber, for something to turn up, and fighting musquitoes in the swamp, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., they saw the Boston towing in the ship Jenny Lind, with a load of ice, from Boston. They boarded her, with their pistols drawn. It was quite laughable to see the consternation of the abolitionists, many of them exclaiming:—"I told you they were the d—d rebels!" "Here we are boarded by the d—d rebels," &c.

They cut the Boston from the ship, put all hands on board, and on Wednesday morning, at 5 a. m., they saw the bark Lennox, Capt. Cole, from New York, with an assorted cargo of yankee merchandise, making her way up the river to New Orleans. They boarded her, took the captain, passengers and a part of the crew off, sent the others on shore, and then set fire to and burnt up the bark.

On Sunday they made chase after another which they overhauled some 35 miles from Pass a l'Outre. She proved to be the bark Texana, Capt Wulff, also from New York, with an assorted cargo of merchandize and a quantity of arms. They boarded her, took the captain, mate and some of the crew on board, sent the balance on shore; helped themselves to a couple of cases of fine hats, and set fire to and destroyed her, and then started for home, running through the fleet outside without being molested by them. They brought in some 17 or 18 of the prisoners, including Capts. Cole and Wulff, who are well known in this city as old traders.

In the Mississippi river the Confederates were for some time within speaking distance of the U. S. man-of-war Portsmouth, 16 guns, and about half an hour previous to their capturing the Boston, a gunboat had passed up within gun-shot of our men. The prize will prove very valuable to the captors, and shows what daring can accomplish in the way of a little private enterprise.

Rumors from Texas.—A reliable officer of Colonel Bates' regiment, who arrived last evening, brings the information that, before he left Columbia, a courier arrived from Corpus Christi, with information that Gen. Magruder had fitted out several small steamers at that place and attacked the blockading fleet. He succeeded in sinking two of the enemy's vessels, capturing fifteen prisoners, and raising the blockade. Hurrah for the horse marines. Hurrah for Magruder!

Weekly Telegraph, May 26.

Death of Capt. Robin Jones.—Capt. Jones fell at the head of his command in a dashing charge, and it is said that he was most foully slain by a base and treacherous yankee whom he had in person captured and disabled, and to whom he generously yielded quarters; and supposing that he had surrendered in full faith, he was about turning to the charge, when the vile dog drew a revolver and shot Capt. Jones in the side of the chest.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Pinckney Walker, Esq., is officially recognized as acting British Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, he having submitted satisfactory evidence of his appointment.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 17.—The only authentic information we have of military operations in Northern Virginia, is contained in the following dispatch:

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis: June 15, 1863.—God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Early's division stormed the enemy's entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c. R. E. LEE.

Persons who arrived here last evening, some direct from Culpeper C. H. and others from Staunton, bring reports of an interesting character, relative to the battle at Winchester. They say that we captured at that place, in addition to the artillery mentioned by Gen. Lee, six thousand prisoners, and stores enough to supply our army for months, and that whilst Gen. Ewell is pushing in the rear of Milroy, whom he had driven out of Winchester, a heavy column of our troops has cut off his retreat to Harper's Ferry. From the same source the rumor comes, that Gen. Wm. Smith, Governor elect of Virginia, was killed in the late battle.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 18.—A gentleman who left Winchester Tuesday morning, arrived in this city last evening by the Central train. We give his account.

Gen. Ewell surrounded Winchester on Saturday evening, when there ensued some skirmishing and driving in of pickets. On Sunday morning Gen. Ewell formally demanded the surrender of the town. Milroy replied that he would not surrender, and threatened, if an attempt was made to storm the position, to fire every building in the town. Gen. Ewell sent him word that he would carry the place by assault, and if a single house was fired he would give no quarter, and hang every yankee he captured. Soon after this parley, at a given signal, the assault was made from several quarters at once. The outer works were speedily carried and in two hours the yankees capitulated. Gen. Ewell at once pushed on with a part of his force towards Martinsburg, leaving Gen. Early to take care of the prisoners, "&c." On taking possession of the town, Gen. Early learned that Milroy, with 600 cavalry, had, whilst the fighting was going on, cut through a weak point in our lines, and made his escape. The yankees fired no house and made no attempt to destroy their stores. We took between six and eight thousand prisoners, much ammunition and stores, and a very large number of wagons and fine horses.

Our loss in killed and wounded in this important action is believed not to exceed fifty. The story of Gen. Smith's death is without foundation.

When our informant left Winchester it was reported that Gen. Ewell had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and, marching down the north bank, taken possession of the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, whilst another body of our forces had approached and occupied the latter place by the direct road from Charlestown. At Harper's Ferry it is said we also captured immense stores, much of which had recently been sent from Winchester by Milroy. It was also said that Johnson's division had captured at Berryville a reinforcement of two thousand men on their way to Milroy from Harper's Ferry.

It is thought very doubtful whether Milroy will be able to make good his escape, as the whole country from Winchester to the Potomac is swarming with our troops, and Jenkins, with a large force of cavalry, is hovering along the border.—*Ib.*

RICHMOND, June 18.—The accounts which we receive of the triumph of our forces at Winchester leave no doubt that the victory has been decisive and complete, with the exception that Milroy succeeded in making his escape.

A gentleman who left Winchester after the surrender of the enemy states that there were 13 regiments, numbering in the aggregate about 7,000 men, and that, in addition to these, 2,000 more were captured at Berryville, in Clarke county, who had been dispatched from Harper's Ferry to the relief of the garrison at Winchester. The latter are represented to have surrendered without firing a gun.

At Winchester, so sudden and decisive was the assault upon the enemy's entrenchments, that they did not take time to destroy the large amount of ordnance and commissary stores accumulated at that point, all of which fell into our hands. The number of horses and wagons captured, with their equipments, is variously estimated from 3 to 500, and if we may believe the reports which are in circulation, the haul has been the richest of any since the war commenced. 50 pieces of cannon are also among the spoils.

How Milroy effected his escape is not very clearly explained, but the report states that he selected a weak point in our lines, and with a regiment of cavalry cut his way out and hurried on to the Potomac. Whilst this story does not appear very probable, it seems to be generally accepted as true.

In addition to the reports in connection with the taking of Winchester, we have a number of other rumors as to the subsequent operations of our forces under Gen. Ewell. One report says that they crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown on Monday night, and that Harper's Ferry was evacuated by the enemy on the same evening. We think it not at all improbable that the whole Valley is now in our possession; but whether our army has crossed into Maryland is a question which yet admits of some doubt. If it has, sufficient time has not elapsed for the news to reach Richmond in an authentic form.—*Dispatch.*

From Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, June 16.—Yesterday morning, upon the retirement of the enemy's pickets from the north bank of the Rappahannock, your correspondent crossed over and followed close in the tracks of their retreat to within a short distance of the wharf at Belle Plains, where the enemy, all day yesterday, were engaged burning such stores as, in the haste of disembarkation, could not be carried off.

The amount of stores which they have destroyed by fire is immense, but the quantity of articles in the way of tents, camp utensils and commissary stores, which they have left scattered through the deserted camps, is large.

The scene of their occupation, which comprised the whole of Stafford county between Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek, is a barren waste. The forests have not only been felled, but as if to debar any future growth, the places where they grew have been burned over until not a sprig of green relieves the blackened surface of the earth, and where this appearance is not presented, the fields for miles after miles resemble a race track, in their trampled condition and barrenness of vegetation.

The inhabitants, of course, have been pillaged and plundered. The old family mansions in Stafford, which were occupied by the enemy, have been dismantled and polluted to such an extent that they are not fit shelter for the beasts of the field.—*Cor. Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 17.—As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their camps on the Stafford hills, great numbers of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania crossed the Rappahannock to see the sights and collect such spoils and trophies as had been deserted by the yankees. Some were well rewarded for their trip. We heard of one man who returned to Fredericksburg with a half bag of coffee. Thirteen smuggling yankees were picked up by our troops, and sent to this city by the cars. These fellows were in fine spirits and great good humor. They say if we had sent over two regiments on Sunday we might have captured 10,000 men who were in a state of mutiny. They all declared the war to be "played out."

RICHMOND, June 18.—About noon yesterday heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Aquia creek. It was believed the enemy was blowing up the wharves and buildings at that point. A large force of our cavalry crossed into Stafford at Falmouth, with the design of picking up yankee stragglers, several hundreds of whom are prowling about the county. Twenty-seven were caught yesterday morning and sent to this city by rail. The poor people of Fredericksburg are reaping a rich harvest of spoils from the enemy's deserted camps. In Falmouth coffee is selling for a dollar a pound, and lemons five cents apiece.—*Examiner.*

Skirmishing on the Blackwater.—RICHMOND, June 18.—The Federals, several thousand strong, with cavalry, artillery, and infantry, attempted to force a passage across the Blackwater, at Joyner's and Blackwater Bridge, on Monday night, but were repulsed. Tuesday evening they opened a heavy fire upon Franklin, with artillery and a regiment or more of rifles, keeping up a severe fire for two hours, at short range. They were again repulsed. The Confederate commanding officer did not use his artillery at all, but only the men in the rifle pits. A good many of the enemy were killed. No loss on our side.—*Dispatch.*

Desperate Fight at Port Hudson.—OSYKA, MISS., June 16.—A desperate fight took place at Port Hudson on the 12th inst. The Confederates left their entrenchments, charged the enemy, drove him from his fortifications, and spiked his siege guns.

Citizens from New Orleans on Saturday evening report that many regiments are arriving from Baton Rouge. The Federals are despondent, and say that they cannot take Port Hudson by assault. There is other cheering but contraband news.

The St. Charles Hotel is occupied with wounded Federals from Port Hudson, who are brought in by boat loads at nights.

JACKSON, MISS., June 17.—A courier arrived at Brookhaven last night, from Port Hudson. He reports our troops in fine spirits, and that they have repulsed the enemy twenty-seven times, and that an attack successfully on our part is close at hand. He states that the enemy has been punished severely. His companies in the front and second regiments made good marks for our boys, who took deliberate aim and killed and wounded immense numbers. He says that our troops have sixty days provisions, and no fears are felt. They are determined to hold out to the last.

Capture of Yankees.—SUMMIT, June 17.—A courier from Logan states that Logan dashed into Jackson, La., on Monday, and captured one hundred yankees belonging to the 40th New York Cavalry, and twenty negroes, with their wagons and arms, and one hundred and fifty horses. A Major and other officers are among the prisoners.

The Crops in Georgia.—The Augusta Constitutionalist estimates the wheat product of Georgia, this year, at 2,500,000 bushels, oats 7,000,000, corn 40,000,000, peas 10,000,000. Talk of starving, (it says,) a people with such prospects—it is an absurdity. The editor further estimates, not loosely, but from data, the yield of pork this year, in the State, at 240,000,000 lbs.—a full meat supply in peace times.

RED SPRINGS.

MY HOTEL at Red Springs, Robeson County, N. C., will be open for the reception of Visitors after the 25th inst. HECTOR McNEILL.
Red Springs, June 17. 88-6tpd

MEDICINES.

ALUM, BAL. COPAIBA, QUININE;
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts;
Blue Mass, Calomel, Ammonia;
Cream Tartar, Spts Nitre;
Chlor. Potass, Iod. Potass;
Opium, Camphor, Morphia;
Co. Syr. Sarsaparilla, Senna;
Norwood's Tinct. Vera Viride;
Nit. Silver, Elaterium;
Veratrine, Salicine, &c.
For sale by JAS. N SMITH.
June 18. 88tf

PAINTS AND DYES.

PRUSS. BLUE, UMBER;
Chrome Green, Verdigris;
Venetian Red, Sienna;
Chinese Scarlet Chalk.
For sale by JAS. N SMITH.
June 18. 88tf

Notice.—$150 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, about two weeks ago, a negro boy by the name of JOE. Said boy has a wide range, extending from Barbecue in Harnett to Lower Little River in Cumberland. Said boy belongs to the estate of Catharine McNeill, dec'd. Half of the above reward will be paid for his confinement, so that we get him; and the other half for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said boy. He is a stout yellow boy.
J. & N. A. CAMERON.
June 17, 1863. 88-6tpd

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C, June 8, 1863.

WANTED.

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to increase the strength of the present Corps at this Arsenal, the undersigned will enlist fifty (50) *non-conscripts* for that purpose. Those subject to conscription *need not apply.*

Transfers and exchanges of men now in service cannot be made.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Capt. C. S. A.
June 8. 85tf

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.
OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 26-118tpd

FOR SALE.

20 CASKS fresh-beat Rice,
25 Doz. Corn Brooms,
20 Kegs Tobacco, low-priced,
5 Kegs Cooking Soda,
40 oz. Quinine, (warranted pure,)
Nails 4d and 10d,
4-4 Factory Sheetings by the bale.
E. L. PEMBERTON.
June 15. 87-3tf

FOR SALE.

GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
BLACK PEPPER,
PRIME COFFEE,
BI-CARB. SODA,
SPICE,
BLACKING,
Just received and for sale by H. McMILLAN.
June 18. 88-6tipd

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter. W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.
85-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to-day begin to use a lot of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about $6,000. And how long before there will be another increase in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose $6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either increase prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipation of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one-fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not succeeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, $6 a year for the Semi-Weekly, and $4 a year for the Weekly Observer.

Money received by mail will be credited at the new prices, but will be promptly returned to any one who may be dissatisfied therewith.

Single copies of the paper will be sold at 10 cents.

June 1, 1863.

THE WAR.—We copy all of interest that has reached us in regard to the glorious successes in Northern Virginia. Officially there is nothing more than the brief dispatches of Gen. Lee announcing victories at Winchester and Martinsburg. As usual, these are short and to the point, giving no details. These we take from the Richmond papers, much of course being mere rumor.

What the army of General Lee is doing since achieving these great successes, where its main body is, or what it is going to do, nobody at Richmond seems to know any more than we do here. It is only known certainly at Richmond that the yankee "army of the Potomac" has left the Rappahannock region, that Gen. Lee's army is on the move Northward, and that it has gained the victories reported by its chief. Northern papers bring us later accounts of the operations of at least a portion of our troops, which are again in Maryland and Pennsylvania, to the great consternation of yankeeland from Washington to Boston.

What may be General Lee's plans are doubtless known only to himself. We are quite content that it should be so. *He* understands his business. *We* do not. We have not thought it our duty to grumble that the North has not been made to feel the horrors of this war, because we believed that Gen. Lee would long since have carried the war into the enemy's country if he could have done so advantageously. We have no misgivings now that he has done so, because we believe that, under God, he has arranged all that is necessary for success.

On the whole, apart from the joy that follows every victory the news to-day is decidedly cheerful.

PEACE.—The Northern people are evidently beginning to look to an end of the war, without a reconstruction of the old Union. Late meetings and late newspapers plainly declare that there is at last a party there against the war; for the Union, if that be possible, but against the war, Union or no Union. This party is growing. The New York Times says that it is becoming dominant in New Jersey, Ohio and Connecticut, and that unless the Administration discards its radical policy, and secures a speedy and decisive success in the field, the demand for peace will be presented in such a form as to compel obedience.

Peace may be nearer than we think. It is only necessary that we co-operate heartily with the Northern people who seek it in the only way in which we can co-operate effectively or honorably with them—by hard blows. That is the logic that reaches their understanding.

THE CONSULS.—The Richmond Sentinel, the new organ of the Administration, has the following paragraph headed "Official":

"H. Pinckney Walker, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at the port of Charleston, having submitted to the Secretary of State satisfactory evidence of his appointment as acting Consul of Her Majesty for the States of North and South Carolina, is recognized as such by the Government of the Confederate States."

There is no explanation attached to the notice, and no one knows whether Mr. Walker has been accredited to the old or to the new government, though taken in connection with the late consular "flare-up," the inference is that there has been a change in the consular papers. The inference is strengthened by the announcement in the Mobile News that the military authorities of Mobile have received instructions not to recognize the official authority of Mr. Cridland, lately arrived in that city, with an appointment from Lord Lyons, to exercise the rights, privileges and functions of British Consul at Mobile.

CONGRESSIONAL.—There has been little talk in the newspapers in this section of the next Congressional canvass. Some time ago we mentioned the nomination by a writer in the Wilmington Journal of the gallant Col. Edward D. Hall. To-day we publish a communication, which comes to us signed by a number of gentlemen, nominating Lieut. Thomas C. Fuller, of Starr's Light Battery. Mr. Fuller is well known to the people of this District in his professional life before the war. He went into the service on the day Lincoln's proclamation reached this place, and as private and officer has done his duty fully and faithfully.

We hear of no other candidates, nor indeed have we any reason to believe that either Mr. Fuller or Col. Hall will be a candidate.

TROOPS FOR STATE DEFENCE.—See the Governor's proclamation, and the Adjutant General's orders. There is work for the Militia officers and their men. The troops have to be furnished, either by volunteering or draft. We have no doubt that they will be furnished cheerfully. Of course the people would prefer staying at home, but they will go when and where duty calls. North Carolina has nobly responded to every call upon the patriotism or purses of her sons and daughters.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—The whole *habeas corpus* business will be argued before the Supreme Court of North Carolina this week, the argument commencing on Wednesday next. See the correspondence between Gen. Fowle, Gen. McGraw, and the Supreme Court Judges in preceding page.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.—This gentleman, about whose treason such a fuss was made some months ago, was recently taken to Richmond for trial. His case went before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court and they found "not a true bill."

PROMOTED.—The Petersburg Express learns that Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom has been promoted to the rank of Major General, and assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Also, that Col. Matt W. Ransom, commanding the 35th N. C. Troops of Ransom's late Brigade, has been made a Brigadier. Both are of Warren county, N. C.

The Raleigh Progress says that Lieut. Col. James B. Gordon, of Wilkes, has been appointed Colonel of the 19th Regiment, (2d Cavalry,) N. C. Troops, vice Sol. Williams, deceased.

Col. A. M. Scales, too, of the 13th N. C. Troops, the Milton Chronicle learns, has been made Brigadier, and commands Pender's old Brigade.

DIVIDEND.—Ten per cent. by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WILMINGTON, June 18, 1863.

Since my arrival in Wilmington I have been so completely and pleasantly employed, that I have scarcely had a moment to think of the tread-mill from which I have escaped for a brief season. The luxury of three days of busy idleness has not been known to me for a good while past, and when I do think, it rather saddens me to know that my own share of the home labors falls upon others, without the ability to impart to them a fair share of my own enjoyments.

I spent yesterday on the Sound, to which I was conveyed, and where I was most agreeably entertained, by kind and valued friends. I enjoyed the society, the oysters, the clams, the shrimps, the pig fish, the sail, and the sea-breeze. I enjoyed the sea, on which I once again gazed with awe. If I were the smallest part of a poet, this combination of enjoyments would certainly inspire me. But as I am not, and am only a man of "facts and figures," as a discriminating friend once said, I must forego the poetry, and confine myself to the plain prose of the acknowledgment of a day of decided enjoyment, for which I am very grateful.

As our steamer approached the wharf on Tuesday afternoon, the blockade-running steamer Cornubia left her dock, starting for Bermuda. The Sirius had gone down during the morning, and yet there were seven or eight others of these steamers lying at the wharves. Since that three others have come in, and one or two gone out. These facts show what an extensive business is done in this way. And all that I can hear and see satisfies me more and more of the great evils resulting from the system. What is more, I think the sentiment of hostility to the system is universal, always excepting the blockade-runners themselves, who are making millions of profit from it. If Congress were in session now, I think public opinion would demand an embargo to stop all violations of the blockade, except as the government itself might import what it needs. I might state facts that have come to my knowledge since I have been here, but it may not be well, and probably is needless, to specify cases. The system itself is wrong and highly injurious to the cause.

While I was writing the above, the fire-bell rang, and I found that one of these steamers, the Banshee, belonging to the same private company that lost the steamer Modern Greece off Fort Fisher a few months ago, was on fire. The fire was among the cotton with which she was partly loaded, a great deal of which, on fire, was thrown overboard into the river. After an hour or two of work the fire was overcome. The steamer herself, of iron, is probably not materially damaged. She was to have gone down to sea within an hour of the time she took fire.

THE MONEY TROUBLE.—The following extracts from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show that he anticipated and desired that the notes issued prior to Dec. 1, 1862, would become uncurrent in case Congress approved his funding recommendations. His recommendations, most unfortunately, were adopted, and his anticipations realized, so that whatever may be thought of Mr. Memminger's financial skill, his claim to a prophet's reputation is beyond dispute; though even this claim may have been established by means of his opportunities as Treasurer to affect financial matters and force a fulfilment of his predictions. We suppose that the action of the Virginia Legislature was had at his instance, and there is no reason to doubt that the recent course of the Richmond Banks has his approval. We trust that the Treasurer's eyes will soon be opened to the folly of his financial views. If not, it will be difficult, but we think not impossible, for the Legislature of North Carolina to take any course likely to sustain the currency of those issues which the Public Treasurer seems determined to depreciate.

In the mean time let our people go on funding their notes of the issues referred to in 7 per cent bonds. The investment is a good one, or no investment is worth anything, and the interests of the Confederacy will be greatly promoted. Whatever may be thought of the means used by the Secretary to secure his object, the object itself is a good one, and the sooner it is effected the better for all of us.

The following are the extracts referred to, which we find in the Richmond Whig of the 19th inst.:

"When the final date of limitation aproaches, the notes will not pass readily from hand to hand and the result will be that they are thrown out of circulation, and relieve the currency to that extent. The comparatively small amount then left in the hands of individuals will cease to have a purchasing power. They will pass only by special contract, and their chief value will consist in their being receivable for Government dues. If, at this point, the Government will collect a tax sufficient to absorb the whole remnant, the relief afforded to the community and the currency will be made complete.

* * The object in view is to increase the value of the whole remaining currency. This object it effects by increasing the purchasing power of each note in proportion to the reduction of the whole. Assuming this reduction to be two-thirds, it follows that every holder of only one-third, in proportion of the new issues, will have the same value in money left, after he shall have invested the other two thirds. In other words, he will make a clear gain of those two-thirds.

It is true that the note will lose its function as money; but its intrinsic value is unimpaired. It is still receivable for public dues, and it still has the faith and property of the Confederate States pledged for its payment. It will even have a modified circulation. A great public exigency has arisen which compels a change, and all that the Government can do is to make the change with as little injury to private rights as possible.

* * The new circulation to be issued after the 1st December, will, on 1st July, probably be upwards of $200,000,000. It will be issued gradually, and will fill up the channels left by the funding of the old issues, and so far from producing (too large and sudden a) contraction, the new issues will probably be in excess at too early a date."

SPECULATION IN THE ARMY.—A soldier writing to us of the spirit of speculation so rife in the land, says that it has even reached the army, and soldiers are sometimes seen going about with a loaf of bread or other small article seeking to double their money by its sale. Soldiers are very much like other people. We saw the same thing in the army before the war was a month old. But for all that, our correspondent need not fear that we shall fail to win independence and peace.

THE NORTH CAROLINA.—Capt. W. H. Lutterloh has succeeded in raising this Steamer from her unfortunate position at the bottom of the Cape Fear, and she is now on her way to Wilmington, where she will speedily be repaired and resume her trips. We have so few steamers now on the river, and there is so much work for them to do, that the loss of one of them even for a few days is a public inconvenience.

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—A letter from Gordonsville gives the Richmond Dispatch a list of the wounded in the late Cavalry Battle, who have passed through or remain at the Hospital in that place. Among them we find the following North Carolinians:

1st N. C. Cavalry.—Corp'l L W Green, Co D; E Hodges, Co A; Thos Holman, Co A; Rob't Smith, Co E; Jacob Ham, Co A; Wm Millsens, Co D; W Hollingsworth, Co G.

2d N. C. Cavalry.—Jno Haselet, Co C; Dan'l Jones, Co F; Chas Wilson, Co K; Lucien Baggett, Co D; Orange Rountree, Co C; Serg't Jno Oby, Co C; Serg't Joseph Sommers, Co D; Jas Jarvis and Jones Henderson, Co G; Jas Asbell, Serg't Ormont, Co F.

63d N. C. Troops, Cavalry.—Sam'l Hampton, Co. K.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Chancellorsville on the 10th ult., of wounds received in the late battle, Peter Z. Foust of Alamance, Co. E, 1st N. C. Troops.

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of the 15 million loan are quoted in Richmond at 194 to 196. North Carolina Bonds of the old issue are selling at 227½.

The price of gold and silver has advanced at Richmond to $7 and $8. The effect of the brisk blockade running business.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Another Victory in the Valley—Martinsburg Captured.—RICHMOND, June 19.—The following despatch was received in this city last night:

CULPEPER C. H., June 18.—Gen. S. Cooper.—General: On the afternoon of the 17th, Gen. Rodes took possession of Martinsburg, capturing several pieces of artillery, more than two hundred prisoners, a supply of ammunition and grain. Our loss, one killed and two wounded.
R. E. LEE, General.

RICHMOND, June 20.—There is little additional intelligence of the operations of our armies in Northern Virginia. The most important item is the report which we think entitled to credit, that Gen. Ewell is certainly in Maryland. Jenkins' cavalry are said to have been in Hagerstown. What was the direction taken by Ewell after crossing the Potomac we have been unable to learn.

It was reported yesterday in Staunton that Mrs. Ewell had received a letter from the General stating that Milroy had been captured on the Potomac. But the whole story of the letter is regarded as a fiction. Nor has his wife been taken as we fondly hoped. It is reported that our forces are besieging Harper's Ferry.

The number of prisoners captured at Winchester and Berryville has been over stated. It is now ascertained that there were 3500 taken at Winchester and 1500 at Berryville, all of whom are on the tramp, under guard, to Staunton. The number of horses that fell into our hands is said to be so great that we hardly know what to do with them. Everybody in Winchester has a horse.

There are a thousand conjectures as to Gen. Lee's present destination. Pittsburg, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington are all mentioned as the point at which he is aiming. But, on this subject, as little is known here as at the North. It was reported here yesterday evening, that intelligence had been received, in official quarters, though through what source we could not ascertain, that the greatest panic ever known prevailed in Washington city.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 20.—There is nothing official as to the movements of our army, but well attested reports represent that a portion of it crossed the Potomac a few days since, near Point of Rocks, and at last accounts were in possession of Maryland Heights, overlooking the town of Harper's Ferry, cutting off the escape of the Federal garrison at that point. The same reports state that a brigade of Confederate cavalry had advanced as far as Hagerstown, Md., but five miles from the Pennsylvania line. Whilst we cannot vouch for these rumors, we have faith in their accuracy in the main.

The news with reference to our victory at Winchester, already published, is fully confirmed, and there is little reason to doubt that our captures there are nearly equal to any since the commencement of the war. One statement is, that Milroy, finding himself unable to defend the town with success, evacuated it on Sunday night, taking with him the main body of his forces, leaving only a small force to defend the works and retard the advance of our columns, and attempted to escape on the Martinsburg road. This movement, however, was anticipated by Gen. Ewell, and the retreat of the Yankees intercepted at some point between Martinsburg and Winchester, when they surrendered without offering battle. There is nothing improbable in this statement, though it does not exactly correspond with our previous accounts of the capture.—*Dispatch.*

Gen. Lee's Army has again crossed into Maryland. Gen. Ewell, we learn, passed over via Williamsport, and Gen. Longstreet by the way of Leesburg, the old route taken last summer.—*Whig.*

Gen. Ewell has crossed the Potomac and taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The operations of this corps at Winchester, Martinsburg and in Maryland, has caused the dry bones of Lincoln to shake, and it is reported that he has called for fifty thousand volunteers to defend Washington city.

The rumor of the capture of Harper's Ferry, with five hundred prisoners, is "to hand."

The whereabouts of Gen. Lee, with the corps of Longstreet and Hill, and the cavalry of Stuart, not even rumor has been able to ascertain.—*Enquirer.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, June 20.—A gentleman who was in Suffolk on Thursday reports that the Yankees are rapidly leaving that place, and that they speak of evacuating it entirely and burning it. Two steamers crowded with troops left Norfolk on Thursday, and more transports arrived there to carry away other regiments. This comes to us from such a source as entitles it to implicit credit.—*Express.*

The War in Mississippi.—JACKSON, June 14.—Many have apprehended that our garrison at Vicksburg would have to surrender if not speedily relieved, on account of the scarcity of provisions. But we learn from an officer who has just arrived, bringing dispatches to Gen. Johnston, that bountiful supplies for the next sixty days are on hand. The gallant defenders of the Gibraltar of the West, instead of starving, are living better than the troops in this vicinity. Information was received yesterday that Gen. Jackson had taken possession of the Big Black Bridge, driving the enemy away from it.

Kirby Smith's Texas Troops, under General Walker, dashed upon the enemy's wagons, opposite Vicksburg, yesterday, and captured three hundred wagons, with their full complement of wagoners, provisions, &c.

A respectable lady residing near Vicksburg within the present lines of the enemy, managed to get out a short time since. She states that in consequence of their want of transportation, the army is pressed for rations, and everything else. They are very much depressed, and seem to think some trouble and undefinable fate hangs over them. They would rather fight Johnston *now* than a week or ten days hence. The lady also states that on last Saturday, the troops were ordered out for another assault upon the rebel works, but positively refused to advance again.—*Mississippian.*

OSYKA, June 16.—Officers from Port Hudson report all our troops in good spirits, with provisions for three months. Yankee loss 5000, our loss 300.

JACKSON, MISS., June 17.—Official despatches from Milliken's Bend state that our attack on that place was a failure. The enemy had three lines of works and were driven out of two, but made a desperate stand at the third, and with the assistance of their gunboats repulsed our forces. Nothing is known outside of official circles of Kirby Smith's movements.

JACKSON, June 18.—For the first time in four days, heavy firing was heard at Vicksburg this morning. The last accounts represent Grant busy fortifying and cutting down trees beyond the Big Black to impede Johnston's movements. It is also reported among the citizens inside of the enemy's lines that the Yankees have robbed them: also, that of their prisoners, numbers are in a starving condition.

The Fight at Miliken's Bend.—JACKSON, June 15.—I am indebted to a friend for the following dispatch, dated Natchez, June 13th:

"A soldier who participated in the fight says that Walker's division attacked the enemy at Miliken's Bend on last Sunday, capturing and killing great numbers, and driving the remainder to the gunboats.

"The yankees ran and left the negroes, numbering about 600, who fought stubbornly. About 500 of them were killed, and an entire company, with the exception of their yankee Captain, were captured. Taylor then retired out of range of the enemy's boats.

Harrison had a fight a few days ago near Lake St. Joseph, capturing 270 negroes and several yankees, and driving the balance to their boats."

Correspondent Mobile Tribune.

Important from Gen. Price.—SENATOBIA, June 16.—It has been definitely ascertained that on Saturday evening last Gen. Price encamped about twenty miles from Helena. Heavy firing was heard in that direction yesterday, and is continued this morning.

From Norfolk.—Parties who have arrived here recently from Norfolk, state that the yankee authorities have determined to exile from their homes all the citizens of that place who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the accursed Lincoln government.—*Whig*

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Judges, as follows:

By PEARSON, Ch. J.—In Williams vs. Beasley, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Millsaps vs McLean, from Robeson; no error. In Wallace vs. Wallace, from Onslow; judgment reversed. In Houston vs. Carr, from Duplin; no error.

By BATTLE, J.—In Blunt vs Wright, from Robeson; affirming the judgment. In Smith vs. McNeil, in equity, from Robeson; reversing the decree. In Mallory vs. Mallett, in equity, from Cumberland; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Parton vs. Lutterloh, in equity, from Cumberland, injunction dissolved.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—We notice in several papers nominations for the next Confederate Congress. Although it may be considered rather early, allow us through your columns to suggest as a candidate in this district the name of one who is every way worthy the position and the confidence of the people, Lt. T. C. FULLER. Lieut. Fuller is well known to the people of this district as a lawyer of fine ability and a man of high intellectual attainment. He was among the first to volunteer at the commencement of the war, and served as a private in the 1st Reg't N. C. volunteers. Returning from that service he aided largely in getting up Starr's Light Battery in which company he is still serving. He has been repeatedly complimented by officers of the highest rank for bravery and coolness in battle, and to [illegible] the honors of the country he confided.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Great Consternation in Washington.—RICHMOND, June 20.—The New York Herald, of the 15th inst., has reached the Confederacy, and brings some interesting news from the United States. According to the Herald, great consternation prevails in Washington city, relative to the advance of the Confederate forces towards that city.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for one hundred thousand militia men, viz: 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 10,000 from Massachusetts, and 10,000 from Illinois. Gov. Curtin has responded to the call, and put forth a proclamation for the assembling of the quota called for from Pennsylvania.

Two new military departments have been created, viz: the Department of Pittsburg, which has been assigned to the command of Gen. W. T. Brooks, and the Department of Chambersburg, under command of Gen. Couch.

The Herald reports that Hooker has again changed his base.

The New York Times says that Gen. Lee, with an army 90,000 strong, is marching Northward. Hooker's army is marching on to prevent his advance.

The English and Austrian Consuls arrived at N. York on the 16th, being ordered out of the Confederacy by the rebel authorities.

The enrollment of troops in Indiana has been resisted in Fulton county, in that State.

The destruction of yankee ships by our privateers is still going on. The Herald reports the destruction of several near Cape Horn, by the Florida and Alabama. The privateer Georgia, a new ship, is also stated to have joined the Florida and Alabama in the good work.
Enquirer.

PETERSBURG, June 20.—We received at a late hour last night, the Herald of the 17th. The third page is emblazoned with a map of Pennsylvania, south of the Susquehanna, showing the route of the "Rebel Invasion," and the line of the Federal defence. All Pennsylvania is a blaze of excitement, and meetings are held in every city, township and county precinct, to volunteer, to check the advance of the Confederate troops. Fortifications are being rapidly erected all along the North bank of the Susquehannah, and Gen. McClellan or Gen. Franklin has been called for to head the State troops.

Reports from Harrisburg.—HARRISBURG, PA., June 16—Midnight.—Despatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg, 7 miles this side of Chambersburg, show that the rebels are still at that place in force not exceeding 2000 cavalry, with no infantry.

Gen. Jenkins, who commands the Rebel forces, ordered all the stores opened, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for goods.

Rebel cavalry to-day occupied Littletown, 11 miles from Gettysburg: but at last accounts had not advanced beyond that point.

The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry to move forward.

The farmers in the Valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found. Private property has been respected. They burned the railroad bridge across Scotland Creek, 6 miles this side of Chambersburg.

The excitement here is subsiding. Several citizens on leaving were hooted and groaned at by the crowd at the depot.

The authorities have information, that the rebels are at Newmarket, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000.

HARRISBURG, June 16.—Business has been suspended, and all important matter removed from the capitol.

Dispatches state that everything is gloomy, and there is no safety in the country south of the Susquehanna.

HARFORD, June 16.—Gov. Bradford calls on the people to rally to the defence of Maryland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Gov. Smith convenes the Legislature on Thursday for the purpose of raising troops.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation closing the stores that the occupants may join the military organising to defend the city.

NEW YORK, June 16.—All the regiments are getting ready, and are under arms. The Brooklyn bell has been rung summoning the men. Regiments will leave immediately for Philadelphia.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has tendered Lincoln all the available force of his military.

Harper's Ferry Invested.—BALTIMORE, June 16.—Trains did not run to Harper's Ferry to-day. None are going beyond Frederick junction, the road from that point to Harper's Ferry being unprotected. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open. Harper's Ferry is invested by rebels on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified. The garrison have an extensive supply of ammunition and can stand a long siege.

Fugitives from Hagerstown report the rebels picketing all the roads and not permitting any one to pass. The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500.

All was quiet at Frederick up to 5 o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly excited and hundreds were leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated $400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on rapidly. All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor, and been accepted. All are meeting to-night and receiving new members. Recruiting parties are also parading the streets.

The Army of the Potomac.—The Herald has the following regarding Hooker's retreat:

It is ascertained that Gen. Hooker's headquarters left the station near Falmouth on the 14th, and proceeded to Fairfax Station, where they probably arrived on Monday night.

Later.—It is ascertained that the main portion of the Army of the Potomac has retired from the line of the Rappahannock—a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy.

All the wounded and sick—a large number—have been transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is supposed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap.

The Battle at Winchester.—The question of the brute Milroy's escape is settled. He reached Harper's Ferry, where he hastened to make the following report:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 16.—I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed 2000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Later.—The Herald of the 18th reports the retreat of the rebels from Chambersburg, but says they are in strong force at Williamsport and Cumberland. The Confederates also occupy South Mountain.

Five hundred Union cavalry had been captured near Greencastle.

Harper's Ferry has been evacuated, but Maryland Heights, strongly fortified, are still held by the yankees.

The rebel force which occupied Chambersburg did not number more than 2,500, but there is a force of 7 or 8000 at Williamsport.

Hooker's Grand Army on the 16th was on or near the old Bull Run battle-field.

The object of the rebel raid in Pennsylvania is thought to be the tapping of the great Central R. R., running from Harrisonburg to Lancaster.

HARRISBURG, June 17.—The aspect of affairs, so far as can be judged by the reports from the border, seems to be this:

The rebel force occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore. Apprehensions are entertained by the people of Altoona and other points on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the rebels will strike for the West, and then go back to their own soil by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling. The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburg are considered sufficient protection for the city, and an offensive movement on our part is not unlikely. The panic is over here, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Shenandoah becoming the seat of war, though there is high authority for stating that such an attempt may be made by Gen. Lee.

From Vicksburg.—The Herald reports the siege of Vicksburg as progressing favorably. The latest news from that point is to the 12th. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time.

No general attack from Gen. Johnston is expected for some days.

The best information credits Gen. Loring at Jackson with five thousand rebels, Gen. Walker at Yazoo City with five thousand, and Gen. Johnston at Canton with fifteen thousand. These will be massed to attack Gen. Grant's rear; but he holds all the fords on the Black River, which must be crossed by Generals Johnston and Loring.

Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Gen. Pemberton absolutely refuses.—[illegible]

A NAVAL DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—About 10 o'clock this forenoon intelligence reached the city which filled every heart with regret—it was no less than the loss of the splendid Confederate States iron-clad steamer Atlanta, formerly the Fingal. The circumstances under which this unfortunate affair took place, are as follows:

The Government has long desired to put the Atlanta to active service. A few weeks ago Capt. Webb was placed in command, and from that date until now has been busily engaged in preparing the Atlanta for action. Everything being in perfect order, and a splendid crew, as to capacity, on board, about daylight this morning the Atlanta moved forward into Warsaw Sound. When off Warsaw Island she encountered two iron-clad yankee monitors, lying close in shore.

The Atlanta fired the first shot at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, and the second at 5 minutes after 5. The monitors replied, and the engagement was kept up until the Atlanta had fired four shots and the monitors five. The latter lay so close in shore, in shallow water, that our steamer found it impossible, owing to her heavy draft, to get as near as she would. At 5½ o'clock the firing ceased on both sides, at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock small boats were seen to pass from both monitors to the Atlanta, and a wooden gunboat down the sound was signalled to return, which she did. The enemy boarded the Atlanta at 10 minutes to 6, and at 6.30 the Confederate flag, which had floated over her until then, was taken down and the Abolition flag hoisted in its stead. One shot was seen to strike the Atlanta, it is supposed near her stern, and a shell burst on her deck, but with what effect is unknown.

Some suspicions exist as to the fidelity of the crew, and it is even rumored that diabolical threats were uttered by a portion of them previous to the departure of the vessel, but we doubt if this is true; at all events we shall do them the justice of writing them down as loyal and true until the contrary shall have been proved. Such, we are informed, is the opinion of all the naval officers in port. We hear that Capt. Webb addressed his men just before going into action, and they responded with the greatest enthusiasm, going to their quarters with alacrity and in the best of spirits.

The real cause of the disaster was, probably, the inefficiency of the Atlanta, owing to her heavy draft, to cope successfully with the foe in our shallow waters. She was distrusted by most of our naval officers on this account and the weakness of her hull, compared with the immense superincumbent weight of iron. In deep water she is a far better craft than any iron-clad put in commission by the enemy, though, from the difficulty suggested, they will find it trouble to use her against us. She draws over fifteen feet of water, and incurs imminent risks in going aground.—*Republican.*

A later Republican says:—

We have no further developments regarding the sudden and mysterious surrender of this vessel. Opinions are still divided on the subject, some believing firmly that she fell a victim to treason on board, whilst others, including all the officers of the Navy, we believe, are of the opinion that her men were all true, and she struck her colors simply because she got into a position where she was unable to fight. The secret will probably not be unfolded until we receive it through the northern press or the return of prisoners.

The Atlanta was armed with six large rifle guns of heavy calibre and immense power. We have some reason to hope that the vessel herself is so badly damaged as to be useless.

The Atlanta had on board, including officers, crew and other *attaches*, some one hundred and fifty persons. She was commanded by Capt. —— Webb, an officer well known for his loyalty and gallantry. We are willing to guarantee that he never gave up the ship so long as a fight was possible.

MARRIED,

In Johnston county, on the 9th inst., by James Goddin, Esq., Lieut. H. M. JOHNSON to Miss E. N. ALLEN, daughter of Mr. Alfred Allen.

In Robeson county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, HENRY H. HODGIN, Esq. and Miss SARAH M., daugter of Col. Daniel McPhaul.
Pres. copy.

DIED,

In this vicinity on the morning of the 19th inst., MARY CATHARINE, daughter of James and Hannah McGilvary, aged 4 years, 6 months and 11 days.

In this county, near Rockfish, on the 1st inst., in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. FLORA CAMPBELL, wife of Alex. Campbell. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church 46 years. She lived in the fear of God, and died in the triumph of faith. Com.
Presbyterian copy.

In Harnett, on the 2d June, little KENNETH HILL, youngest son of K. and M. E. Murchison, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 twelve days.
Presbyterian please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 22.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 90 to $1. Lard $1.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Coffee—None.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn—$5 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Farther decline; super $28 to $30.
Fodder $8 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $5 00. Wheat $6 to 6 50. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, new, $6 to $8 per bushel.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—1 75 at retail.
Salt $14 to $15 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 80 to 85 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $2 to 2 50.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Dental Materials, Instruments and Furniture, at Auction.

I WILL sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 24th of June, in Fayetteville, N. C., my entire stock of DENTAL MATERIAL, INSTRUMENTS and FURNITURE, consisting of 2700 Teeth, Rubber and Plate, 4 oz. Gold Foil, Vulcanite and Apparatus, Instruments, as Files, Excavators, Fillers and Forceps, Operating Chair and Spittoon, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bed and Bedding. Also a large lot of Books, Medical and Dental works, Blackstone's Commentaries, New American Cyclopædia, Standard Poetical Works, *Centre Table* Books, &c.

My accounts are in the hands of Mr. John H. Cook.
R. SCOTT.
May 28, 1863. 31ts

At same time will be sold the lot of LAND in Lower Fayetteville, in the Davis property, which was allotted to Mrs. Ann Summerell or Martin in the division of said property. Particulars given at sale.
One Galvanic Battery, in complete order.

Country Residence for Sale.

A MOST desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE is offered for sale, situated within two miles of the town of Fayetteville. The Dwelling House contains ten large airy rooms. Piazzas the entire length in front and rear. All suitable outbuildings, in complete and thorough repair; twenty-five acres of land, an excellent garden and crop under cultivation, an excellent assortment of fruits and grapes, and an abundant supply of pure spring water, and situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the State. Possession given immediately.
Confederate Notes or Bonds received in pay.
For further information apply to
A. A. McKETHAN,
or JOHN H. COOK.
June 20, 1863. 89-3t
Wilmington Journal 1 week and bill to advertiser.

Western Railroad.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN on this Road will run *daily* after this date. Freight must be delivered at *Fayetteville Depot* before sunset to insure its being sent forward on the succeeding day. *No freight received in the morning to go by the same day's train.* By order,
JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
and Transportation Ag't W. R. R.
June 20, 1863. 39-3w

Southern Songster,

ARRANGED expressly for Camp. Price 50 cts. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
June 22.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that if possible the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
June 19, 1863 89-2w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

I. THE Commanding Officers of the Militia will *immediately* assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years—not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.
Raleigh, June 19, 1863. 89-2w

HEADQUARTERS 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.

CAPTAINS of Companies will comply with General Order No. 11, and assemble their respective companies in Fayetteville on July 2d, at "Military Green," for enrollment.
WM. McL. McKAY.
Col. Comd'g 54th.
G. H. HAIGH, Adj't.
June 20. 89-2t

HEADQUARTERS 53d Reg't N. C. M.,
FAYETTEVILLE, June 22, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICERS of the different Companies of the 53d Reg't are hereby ordered to have all men between the ages of 18 and 45, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday next 27th inst.

They will also prepare full rolls of all who claim exemption.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Comd'g.
C. E. LEETE, Adj't [89-2t

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Market House on WEDNESDAY the FIRST DAY of JULY next to receive the Taxes due from Merchants and others as per Revenue Law, Schedule B.
HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
June 19, 1863. 89-tt

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 22d of July. The price of Board has been raised to $25 per month. The charges for Tuition, Contingencies, &c., remain unchanged.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Gilopolis, N. C.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Principal.
June 19, 1863 89-4w

FOR SALE.

2 CLOSE CARRIAGES.
4 Rockaways.
6 Buggies, one of which has never been out of the shop.
Several sets Harness, single and double.
2 good Saddles.
1 excellent Cart and Harness.
The above articles are in good order.
W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1863. 89-2t

Lost, a bunch of Keys,

EITHER on Moore street or the Railroad, between Mrs. Battley's residence and my house in the country. The finder will be suitably rewarded.
W. T. BATTLEY.
June 20. 1tpd

FOR SALE,

AT ARGYLE, in Robeson county, on the W., C. & R. R. Road, 34 bales of packed and 740 lbs. of loose COTTON, of extra quality. Address
Mrs. Dr. N. McNAIR, Adm'x,
Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
June 20, 1863. 89-4tpd

DON'T RUN THE BLOCKADE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale one of Talbot & Brothers STEAM SAW MILLS complete, 18 Horse power, will saw from 2 to 5 thousand feet Lumber per day: situated 2½ miles from McIver's Depot, Western R. R. on 800 acres best timbered land in North Carolina. Those in want will address me at Egypt, the present terminus W. R. R. For particulars refer to J. W. Gunter, Kimbolton, Chatham, N. C., or N. A. Stedman, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, N. C., June 18. 89-1m
Ral. Standard copy one month and send bill as above.

COW LOST.

SHE is a small red and white pied no-horned COW. She has been seen upon the Centre Plank Road, three or four miles from Fayetteville. Whoever will take her up and let me know it or will bring her to me at my residence on the Western Plank Road, 1 mile from town, will be liberally rewarded.
W. J. NANCE.
June 22, 1863. 89-1t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Angus Shaw are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next, or they will find their Notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
JAMES JENKINS, Adm'r.
June 22, 1863. 89-tA1

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the recovery of a COLT'S REPEATER, stolen from me at the Wagon Yard June 17th, 1863. The Pistol is No. 12,338. The above reward will be paid on recovering the same. Apply to R. Mitchell.
O. M. LUTTERLOH.
June 20 39-9tpd

MISTAKE MADE.

ON leaving the cars at Warsaw last Thursday night, I picked up the wrong VALICE and left my own in the cars. I did not notice the mistake until the cars had been gone two hours. I would be glad to get mine and the owner can procure his which I have with me.
My address is Rockingham, Richmond county.
J. B. ASKEW.
June 22. 39-4tpd

Tooth Brushes,

Fine-tooth Combs,
Large Needles,
Pins, assorted sizes.
For sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 22. 39-3w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, MARY JANE, a negro woman. She has a scar on her neck and breast, occasioned by a burn. She has a mulatto child.
ISAAC DODD.
June 22, 1863. 39-2t

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.
DAVID ANDERSON & CO.
Jan. [illegible]

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

JACKSON, June 4.

The plot begins to thicken, and affairs look interesting. If it were prudent to publish army movements, and speculate upon the probabilities of this and that movement, I could hold a very interesting gossiping confab with you; but as it is, I must content myself by putting my "light under a bushel" for the present. Of Johnston's movements, but little is known: he don't tell everybody what he is going to do, to the infinite disgust of all inquiring minds. Fortunately for Johnston, he has made a military reputation too exalted for the calumny of fault-finders, and there are no more speculating operations between Vicksburg and other points in the Confederacy. While the sacking of Jackson was a great outrage, a National calamity, and cruelly hard on individuals, it kicks a world of trouble out of Johnston's way, inasmuch as there are no heavy sugar and molasses trains to go forward, and he thus has the full capacity of the Southern Railroad at his command.

If Pemberton had not stopped the speculation in breadstuffs in his Department, the garrison of Vicksburg would to-day have had to succumb to a more powerful enemy than the Federal army now "bearding him in his den." As it is, his supplies are said to be ample for a good siege.

The booming of the hostile guns announces the safety of Vicksburg. Grant keeps "pegging away," and is invariably pushed back with a bloody receipt to be forwarded to his master. All last night and this morning, the heavy booming of yankee cannon, and the answering thunders of the Rebel guns, could be distinctly heard here.

The news from Port Hudson is quite exhilarating. The yankee accounts are lucid enough to know that they have been badly repulsed, and that the capture of Frank Gardner and his "grey coat boys" was no holiday amusement. People from near Port Hudson represent the yankee loss at 7,000. Rather heavy—about 5,000 will cover it. The great loss of yankee field officers shows the stubbornness of the conflict and the determination of the assailants and defenders of the post. Gen Kirby Smith is reported to have successfully crossed a column of 10,000 men and thrown them into Port Hudson. With this reinforcement, active operations were doubtless resumed at once, whether the enemy had a further stomach for the fight or not.

Smith is reported to have crossed his troops under fire from the fleet, protected by our batteries, and is reported to have lost one transport and 200 men, sunk by the enemy's gunboats. This report is denied in some quarters. It is current and generally believed. Price is reported at Carthage, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. (I don't believe it.) It is not at all improbable that Port Hudson will be evacuated, and the forces there joined with those of Johnston. This idea is speculative, but highly probable. If so, Grant may yet find himself in a rebel trap, from which there is no escape; but I have little faith in bagging the Yankee army, as they are the best runners and thieves on the continent. The successful passing of our batteries by the Yankee gunboats, and the possession of the mouth of Red River by the Federals, renders the possession of Port Hudson of but little consequence or practical usefulness.

The latest advices from Vicksburg put our losses down at 5000 for the entire campaign. To-day the city has been rife with rumors relative to the capture of Grierson, and other matters below, all of which I believe to be sensation.

The streets of Jackson present a lively appearance, although there is little or no business doing, and little or no sympathy is felt by the troops passing through. Last year a rumor got afloat that the people of Jackson did not want soldiers to walk upon their sidewalks. It has gone through the entire army and is believed, although Mayor Manship gave an official denial through the columns of the Mississippian. The troops hoot at their comrades to "come off of them sidewalks." "The yankees have burnt your town, have they? glad of it—you are mighty glad to see us, ain't you? You'll let us walk on your sidewalks, won't you?" Jackson has a name bad enough without this unkind report, which appears to be generally believed by the troops who are very bitter.

The wheat crop in all sections of the State is magnificent. The yield is so large that Mississippi will be an exporter rather than an importer of flour after supplying the demands of the people and army. In fact, the yield of all grain crops will be abundant. The fruit crop is fine, and everything promises well for a year of plenty and bountifulness.

The Mississippian of the 6th inst, says:

Last Sunday a body of Yankees went upon the plantation of President Davis and rifled it completely, destroying every implement of husbandry, all his household and kitchen furniture, defacing the premises, and carrying and driving off every negro on the place. The plantation of Mr. Jo. Davis, brother of the President, was treated in the same way, if we except four or five domestic servants which the robbers left.

Gen. Lee's Army.—P. W. A. writes to the Savannah Republican:

"Your readers will be glad to hear that Gen. Lee's army is in excellent condition and spirits. The health of the men was never so good; and they are well clothed and pretty well shod. Thus far I have seen but two barefooted men, and they may have laid aside their shoes merely for the march. The horses, wagons and harness are also in better condition than they have been for twelve months past; whilst our supply of ordnance and ordnance stores is abundant. The people at home, however, should persevere in their patriotic efforts to manufacture all the clothing, leather and shoes they possibly can; for they will all be needed by or before next December. I am not informed of what the Government is doing to procure supplies or the army; but it may safely be concluded that with all their efforts, they will not be able to obtain sufficient supplies for the men in time for next winter. Let the people never forget that but for their prompt response to the appeal for clothing and shoes last fall, Gen. Lee could not have fought the battle of Fredericksburg in December. That was one of the most brilliant and decisive victories of the whole war; and every man and woman, every boy and girl, who gave a pair of shoes, a yard of cloth, or a pair of socks to the brave men who defeated the enemy on the frozen plains of the Rappahannock, helped to win the battle, and is entitled to a part of the honor conferred by the victory."

Officers to be Exchanged.—The next Flag of Truce boat to City Point, will, we understand, bring up some one hundred and fifty Confederate officers—an equivalent for whom has already been sent North. Some difficulty has existed with regard to the exchange of officers by the two Governments, which has resulted in the delay in returning these gentlemen, but as they are already exchanged they will be allowed to come South.

Petersburg Express.

Heavy Loss.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Chicago Times admits that Grant's loss has been tremendous. As an instance, an Indiana regiment went into the fight with 900 men and came out of it with a Lieut. Colonel and 15 men.

Promoted.—Capt. Jos. H. Saunders of Chapel Hill, promoted to be Major of the 33d.

From the Raleigh Standard.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, June 18, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina:

Under the act of the Confederate Congress of the 23d March last, relating to the funding of Confederate Treasury notes, these fundable notes are divided into three classes:

1. Those dated prior to December 1st, 1862.
2. Those dated between 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863.
3. Those dated, on and after 6th April, 1863.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are not fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from the first day of the month printed in red ink across the face of them in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The faith of the Confederate government is pledged for the ultimate payment of all of these issues, and all of them are receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the Confederate government at any time.

At the time this act of Congress passed, the vast amount of this currency in circulation had cheapened its value, and the further issues which were unavoidable, were likely to produce ruinous depreciation.

The policy of Congress to remedy the present and prospective evil, seems to have been to diminish the amount of circulation, and the plans to effect this end were:—

1. To induce the holders of the issues then out, (to wit, the first and second classes,) to fund them by the 1st of August next, by allowing till that date a liberal rate of interest.

2. To have a new issue out, the third class, by the first day of August, fundable at a higher rate of interest than the old issues, which would depreciate the value of these old issues, thus operating on the holders of the old issues to fund them, both by the hope of gain and the fear of loss.

3. By the collection of a tax which it is supposed will absorb one hundred and twenty-five millions.

4. To prevent a future redundancy of the currency by limiting the new issues to fifty millions per month, and supplying the army with provisions by a tax in kind.

The Legislature of Virginia, with a view, as I presume, to co-operate in carrying out the views of Congress, and to protect her Treasury, immediately passed an act providing that only the third class of issues should be received in payment of taxes due to that State; and more recently, the Banks of Richmond, no doubt with the same objects, have resolved not to receive on deposit the issues of the first class. The Banks of Petersburg and Lynchburg, and of the other Southern States, so far as I know, still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, after the 1st of August, I have been unable to ascertain.

The second section of ordinance, No. 35, February session of our Convention, compels you to receive any Confederate notes in payment of taxes, and gives me no power to forbid you to receive any class of it; and as it may turn out that the effect of the act of Congress may be to make one or both the first mentioned classes of notes uncurrent after the first of August, whereby the State and County Treasuries may be supplied with unavailable money, the Governor, with the advice of his Council, has ordered an extra session of the General Assembly to convene on the 30th inst, to consider and decide what ought to be done in the premises.

It is expected, therefore, that you wil abstain from collecting taxes in the old issues until the action of the Legislature shall be known.

In the meantime there should be no panic among the people on this subject. All have an opportunity to fund till the 1st of August, and to pay the large tax to the Confederate government in these notes; and if the General Assembly should decide to continue to receive the issues of the second class, which will continue to be nearly as good as those of the third class, after the 1st of August, the people will not be incommoded materially, in paying the State and county taxes; and it is hoped that the issues of the first class will be nearly all absorbed by funding, and in paying the Confederate tax.

This full explanation is made to enable you clearly to understand the subject, and to explain it to others.

Until you receive further instructions, you are, therefore, advised to receive only in payment of State and County taxes, the Treasury notes of this State, the notes of all the Banks of this State, gold and silver coin, and Confederate Treasury notes dated on and after 6th of April, 1863, and the interest bearing Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

Very Respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Forsyth County Court was in session last week. The County Taxes have been made equal with the State Taxes, in order to defray County expenses. The people of Forsyth will have to pay for State and County purposes, this year, sixty odd thousand dollars.

Owing to the fact that the old issue of Confederate money will not be bondable after August, (being the issues previous to December, 1862,) the Court took the matter into consideration, and instructed the County Agents to receive the old issues, as heretofore, in payment for corn, salt, bacon, &c., nevertheless.—*Salem Press.*

Resigned.—The following officers in N. C. Troops have resigned: Capt. E. M. Scott, Co. D, 1st Reg't: Lt. W. W. Vannoy, Co. B, 1st Reg't; Capt. E. C. Cuthbert, Co. C, 5th Reg't; Lt. Ackerman, Co. A, 18th Reg't; Capt. J. Randolph, Co. C, 19th Reg't; Lt. V. W. Haislip, Co. G, 21st Reg't; Lt. F. J. Stone, Co. F, 45th Reg't; Capt. J. C. Cannon, Co. F, 57th Reg't; Lt. Col. Chas. E. Shober, 2d Battalion.—*Ral. Progress.*

Crops in Forsyth.—Our farmers are now in the midst of haymaking, and harvest is knocking at the door. The weather, thus far, has been favorable, and having had no freshets to overflow the meadows, the first crop of hay, in this section, will be nice and clean; and if all the grass can be saved, the crop of hay will be very heavy.

The wheat crop, especially, promises a large yield, and we hear no complaint of the rust, as yet. The oats, also, bids fair for a good yield.

Salem Press.

Crops.—Travelling over an area of about thirty miles last Monday, principally in Virginia, we had an opportunity of noticing the growing crops. Wheat looks remarkably well, and the fields were never as large. Winter Oats are fine. Corn is looking well, and we never saw such large fields before. Tobacco patches looked like their owners were shedding tears over the Virginia restriction.

While no such law restricts our planters, we take pleasure in saying that but few of them exceed the limit of the Virginia restriction.

Milton Chronicle.

Gen. Tilghman Not Dead.—A letter has been received by Mrs. James Tilghman, in Philadelphia, from the wife of her son, Gen. Tilghman, stating that she is with him, and that he is but slightly wounded.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Extract from a Sermon delivered by Bishop Elliott, at Savannah, Geo., on Friday, March 27th, 1863

The most which we are bringing forth out of this fierce eater War, is strong and wholesome, but not always palatable. It is, in some respects, rather humiliating to our conceit, and derogatory to our foresight. But it is well for us to look the truth at once in the face, and to learn as soon as possible our national experience. It will be a most happy circumstance if we can enter upon our career as an independent power upon right principles, and not be compelled to retrace our steps through sorrow and suffering. If out of the strong wrestlings with adversity we can bring sweetness for our children, we may go to our graves with thankful hearts, and be sure that their blessings will fall thick upon our memories.

At the commencement of our revolution, and for a long time prior to it, we were boasting that we held the civilized nations of the earth, and especially England and France, the leading powers of Europe, in such bonds of dependence upon us, that they could never permit any war which shut them out from our staple productions, to continue for any number of years. We believed very sincerely that the cotton interest constituted so large a portion of their manufacturing and commercial wealth, that any serious interruption of the supply would create not only great distress in those countries, but would perhaps produce revolution. Under this delusion we continued for eighteen months after our movement began, and it is not yet entirely dissipated. It will require at least two years more of British endurance to convince us of our mistake, but we are, nevertheless, learning our lesson by degrees. We are finding out that God does not permit, under his Providential arrangements, any one nation to hold in its hand the fate, or even the destiny of other nations, but that climate, soil, labor, staples, are so distributed throughout the world, that if a supply of any necessary article is dried up in one direction, its production can be forced in some other direction. That we hold great advantages over any other portion of the earth in the growth of our great staples, no one can deny. We can defy competition, because of the peculiar conditions of our labor and climate, but we cannot rule the world as we once conceived that we could. Indeed, it becomes a serious question whether our blockade is not playing into the hands of British statesmen, who have long desired to be freed from the dependence upon us under which they have writhed for so many years, and which has again and again induced them to submit to aggression on the part of the United States. They hope, under the stimulus of high prices, and of necessity, to engage other countries, and especially their own colonies, in the culture of cotton, and thus carry to perfection their vast colonial system. We must dismiss this idea, and prepare ourselves to enter heartily and generously into the social life of the world, and give and take as the rest of the nations give and take. And it is a most important lesson for us to learn at once, for it will make us understand the necessity of diversifying our pursuits, and of strengthening ourselves against the domination of foreign powers. Had we entered upon our career as an independent people without the lessons of this war, we should have been introduced into life with all the coxcombry of youthful conceit, and should have found out in another way, that cotton was not king, and that other nations had weapons more efficacious than staples with which to meet our pretensions. We shall now, I trust, take our place among the nations of the earth with the manly maturity of experience, fully sensible of the value of our resources, but not flaunting them forever in the face of the world, and properly prepared to defend them with an army and a navy which shall command the respect of the world, while they shall not tempt us to foreign aggression. This is one piece of wholesome, though not palatable meat from the mouth of the eater.

When we entered upon this struggle, all of us were advocates of a system of free trade with the world, which, if adopted, would forever have confined us to agricultural pursuits, as the single channel of our industry. The condition to which tariffs under the old Government had reduced us, produced in us an intolerable aversion to all restrictions upon trade, and drove us, at one period, into forcible resistance to their extension. And this was all right under the circumstances in which we were then placed. So long as the duties upon imports affected mainly our interests, and the money collected by them was distributed in another section of the Union, it was for us an emasculating process, which was fast exhausting us. We were really nothing more than hewers of wood and drawers of water under the workings of the Gov't of the U. States. But the pressure of this war is teaching us new ideas upon this subject, and is bidding us beware how we ever permit ourselves to be caught again, as we now are, without clothing, and shoes, and iron, and salt, and the absolute necessaries of life. Free trade is well enough in regard to those articles which are luxuries, but it should never prevail so far as to make us dependent upon other nations for those things which a people must have, under any circumstances, whether of peace or of war. Luckily for us, this war will force upon us such duties, for revenue sake, in order to preserve the credit of our Government, as will necessarily encourage among us the manufactures that we most need. And still more happily for us, the conduct of foreign governments towards us has put us under no obligations to any of them to arrange our revenue duties otherwise than we shall see to be best for ourselves. We can never be a great or a prosperous people until we change our policy, and combine with agriculture both manufactures and commerce. Entire freedom of trade would be the soundest policy, if the world would only promise to keep at peace forever. The principles of unrestricted commerce are abstractly true, but they cannot be put into practice without peril, so long as nation will make war against nation, and people will rise up against people. Under the American system of the old Government, which we all so bitterly opposed, our suffering did not arise so much from duties considered abstractly in themselves, as from the fact that they operated almost entirely against the export of our great staples, while the money collected from them was almost all spent elsewhere. Of the money expended from the period of the adoption of the Federal Constitution until 1828, for all legitimate purposes under the Constitution, such as light-houses, fortification, &c., fifty-eight millions were expended north of the Potomac, and but eight millions south of it. Such a condition of things could never occur under our new Confederacy, because our pursuits are similar, our population homogeneous, and our interests inseparably united. This is another morsel of meat from the mouth of the eater.

Until within a year after our war began, many of our own people, and almost all the nations outside of us, considered the institution of slavery as resting upon a very insecure basis. They almost universally believed that domestic insurrection would accompany foreign war, and that we should find our slaves rising "en masse," and distracting all our efforts. Those who had studied this question most thoroughly, and looked at it in the light of philosophy, and especially of the Scriptures, did not fall into this error, and were satisfied from the beginning that the institution would come out of the war stronger than it went in. Two years of the war have thrown to the winds of any evil anticipations upon this head, and have satisfied the United States government that if these people are to change their condition, it must be changed for them by external force. And while this quiescence on the part of our servants vindicates us from the charges of cruelty and barbarity which have been so industriously circulated against us, it is also teaching us that we can, hereafter, with entire safety, and with most excellent results to ourselves, introduce them gradually to a higher moral and religious life. They know all that is going on. They are well informed about the proceedings of our enemies, and about their pretended philanthropy, and yet what advantage have they taken of it? When were they ever more quiet, more civil, more useful, more contented than they now are? Ignorance is really our worst enemy amongst them, and I sincerely hope that when this war is over, we shall, in token of their fidelity and good will, render their domestic relations more permanent, and consult more closely their feelings and affections, and thus extract sweetness from the strong mouth of this indiscriminate eater.

Before this war came upon us, the South almost worshipped personal bravery and physical courage. They were considered as the requisite qualities of every gentleman, and whosoever did not possess them, was pitied and despised, even while he was tolerated. No proper distinction was made between the courage of mere temperament and the moral courage of high principle. The duel was set up as the test of a man's pretension to this quality. And this arose, partly from the natural spirit of our race, but was, likewise, a remnant of feudal usages, which are certainly out of place in our days. But this war is teaching us what an universal quality personal courage is, and how few men there are who are afraid of death upon the battle field. How many tens of thousands of soldiers are there who, without any stimulus, save the sense of duty and the impulse of patriotism, march fearlessly up to the cannon's mouth, literally sport with wounds and death, and stand upon the outermost verge of peril, and their cheek never blanches, and their step never falters. And is this physical courage, which is so valuable, yet so common, to be estimated above that moral courage, which is so rare—that courage which will not follow a multitude to do evil—which will breast the world in arms for principle—which will restrain the madness of the people at every sacrifice of place, of property, and of life? What we have needed in our civil affairs in the past has been this moral courage, and now we are learning in this war how much more rare a quality it is than mere personal bravery—such courage as made our gallant Johnston—Sydney in name and Sydney in nature—bear and suffer more than martydom, and then lay down in quiet dignity his valued life, that his country's weakness might not be exposed—such courage as led our own heroic Tatnall to disappoint a nation's hopes, and burn his ship rather than sacrifice his brave and trustful men to a selfish and bubble reputation for daring—such courage as has qualified our peerless President to face all calumny, rather than deviate one hair's breadth from his own clear perception of his country's good. It requires brave men to do these things. No common man can do them. And the longer the war lasts, the more will it develope such characteristics, and moral courage will rise in value, and mere physical courage—that which resolves bravery into brawling and duelling and private rencontres—will sink into merited insignificance. No people is more brave than the people which can boast of Nelson and Collingwood, of Hill and Wellington, and yet they find nobler employment for their courage than in wasting it upon the field of private revenge. And if we learn this truth, we shall indeed gain another morsel of delicious sweetness from the grasp of the strong.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WINDER HOSPITAL, June 9.

Messrs. Editors: Probably it would be gratifying to some of your readers to know something about the management of this Hospital and how the sick and wounded are treated here. Considering the number of patients here, and I suppose there are some three thousand, I can vouch for it that the attention is as good if not better than any Hospital around Richmond. This hospital is considered as a Convalescent ho pital. With a few exceptions only the slightly wounded are sent here. The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are very attentive to those in their charge, and the ladies, God bless them, visit the Wards daily, bringing dainties for the sick and wounded, distributing tracts and religious papers to cheer the soldier in his lonely hour. This is good enough in its place, but I would like to see a copy of the Observer once in a while. I was told by a North Carolina soldier not long since that he could not hear from home only when he got the reading of the Observer. Cannot our people furnish the soldiers with a few copies of your paper in the camp or in the hospital? Your paper is at all times a welcome visitor. There are several hundreds of our brave North Carolinians confined here by sickness and wounds, and as the Government can supply them provisions and clothing I would suggest that our soldiers be furnished with North Carolina newspapers. The third Division is intended for North Carolinians and there is many a *tar-heel*, as they are called, sick and wounded here—good evidence that they *stuck* tolerably close to the battle-fields of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness.

Yours truly, Co. K, 38th Reg't N. C. T.

Mosby in Maryland.—RICHMOND, June 15.—Mosby seems determined not to confine his field of operations to his native State. On Thursday morning last he crossed the Potomac near the mouth of Seneca Creek opposite Drainesville, where a company of yankee cavalry was camped, guarding the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. These Mosby pitched into, and after a severe skirmish, in which he killed some six or eight, he succeeded in capturing and bringing off seventeen, with their horses and equipments, besides two Virginia negroes they had with them. The point at which the fight occurred was about twenty miles above Washington city.—*Dispatch.*

Tax Collectors.—We learn that W. K. Lane, of Wayne, has been appointed chief collector of the Confederate Tax in North Carolina. We suppose Mr. Lane will have the appointment of Deputy Collectors for the several counties.

Raleigh Progress.

Darien Burned by the Vandals.—Passengers by the Gulf Road state that a report reached McIntosh Station yesterday that the yankees burned the town of Darien on Thursday last.

Destructive Fire at Jackson, Mississippi.—JACKSON, June 10.—The Bowman Hotel, the only hotel left by the yankees, was destroyed by fire this morning. Major Smilie, commandant of the post, escaped by jumping from a third story window, and was caught in a blanket. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

Creditable.—Robert Hines, Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. C., says a letter to the Standard, owns a mill, and has been selling corn for $2 per bushel, when every body was selling at five and six. Last fall he sold salt at $4, when speculators were selling at 20 and $25 per bushel. Mr. Hines had but one son, and he lost his life in defence of his country.

FROM THE NORTH

Northern papers of the 11th, 12th and 13th have been received at Richmond.

There are long accounts of the late Cavalry battle, in which the yankees admit a severe loss, yet claim that they inflicted a far more heavy loss on the rebels. They "retreated" across the river leisurely after driving the immense rebel force 6 miles, at which point large reinforcements came up to assist the rebel cavalry. They are modest in their claims of victory in the battle, but assert a far more important result of the raid than a mere victory would have been. They claim to have thus prevented an invasion of yankee land, on which Stuart was to have started an hour or two after the yankees made their unexpected attack. The Herald says that an important object has been gained in thwarting Stewart's anticipated raid North. It also says the movements of both armies near Fredericksburg have been quite mysterious, but it believes the real object of Lee to be to amuse Hooker, while he (Lee) sweeps around and gets between Hooker and Washington. It thinks the "stubborn and sanguinary cavalry fight a positive advantage to the army of the Potomac, and a positive defeat of the forces and plans of the enemy."

Vicksburg was still expected to fall soon. Port Hudson ditto.

Advices per the Cahawba state that reinforcements from Brashear City and other points, to the number of 6000, reached Gen. Banks on the 30th and 31st of May, and our troops thus outnumber the rebels four to one. The rebels are entirely hemmed in and no succor can reach them. Their force is variously estimated at from six to ten thousand. They are well supplied with corn meal, but have few other provisions, and only a small supply of ammunition. It was believed impossible for them to hold out much longer.

The Louisville Journal of the 12th says that a Federal officer from Vicksburg says that on Friday Grant's reinforcements exceeded sixty thousand of all arms. The fall of Vicksburg is inevitable and its fate is only delayed to save blood.

Difficulties about the Conscription in Pennsylvania.—A dispatch from McConnelsburg, Pa., dated the 10th, says that the enrollment is meeting with great resistance among the "sympathizers with rebellion" in Fulton county, Pa. Some of the enrolling officers have been attacked with rotten eggs, and threats are freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in the woods, and attempts have been made to deter the officers from the execution of their duties. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson county, was fired by a gang Tuesday night. It was entirely consumed, with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

Escape of Confederate Officers.—Northern dates of the 13th inst., state that whilst the Str. Maple was conveying 300 Confederate Officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, on Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard, captured the boat and ran her in near the Virginia shore, when all but 26 escaped.

A Forlorn Hope.—A letter from Vicksburg says: In the grand assault of Friday a plan was adopted which I believe is somewhat novel, at least in America. Ten men were chosen from each regiment to the number of about 150, to head the charge as a sort of forlorn hope. They got to the edge of the parapet, but as elsewhere, no further.

From Newbern.—Gen. Foster, at Newbern, N. C., has received instructions from Washington to place in close confinement all rebel officers captured by him.

Northern Mills.—All the linen mills, 9 cotton mills and 8 print works on Fall River, Mass., are idle. Cause, overstocked market. Linen and cotton goods are below the cost of raw material.

Vallandigham in Ohio.—A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, and who saw a Northern paper of the 12th inst., says that the Democratic Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th inst., nominated Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, and passed resolutions demanding of the Administration that he be permitted to return to that State.

Rich. Dispatch, 15th.

Louisville papers of the 12th say ex-Senator Pugh was nominated for Lieut. Governor. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the emancipation proclamation, condemning martial law, and denouncing the banishment of Vallandigham. The Convention appointed a committee to wait on Lincoln, demanding Vallandigham's restoration.

A Card to the Public.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see a Card in your paper in reference to myself signed by R. A. Andrews, alleging a fraudulent transaction on my part between us. This *charge is false and maliciously false.* I can so establish it. The facts are these: I had purchased a lot of Beeves in the counties of Anson and Montgomery, intending to drive them to Fayetteville for consumption in that market, when R. A. Andrews came to my house for the purpose of buying my beeves, *representing* himself to be a Government Agent, invested with plenary authority either to buy on *Government account or press.* Having no cause at that time to suspect his representations, I sold the lot of cattle to him at *a very small profit;* for much less money to the Government or its Agent than to any private individual. He said at the time of the sale that he intended to take them to Wilmington *for the use of the Government,* but I have it from undoubted authority that he took them to Fayetteville, and butchered and retailed the beef in the Fayetteville Market on his own individual account. At the time of the first transaction between us I took his note for $1250. *Within a few days* thereafter he paid me $1100, alleging at the time neither misrepresentation nor fraud. These beef cattle I had bought on my own account, neither for the Government nor any individual, intending to realize therefrom whatever sum the market would justify.

This self-constituted Agent buys them of me, and failing to realize a satisfactory sum from his *patriotic action,* he now charges deception on me, with a view to increase his profits from my private funds. In conclusion I charge R. A. Andrews with fraud and deception—in professing to be a Government Agent to enure to his own private means. Such men should be arrested and estopped from such operations. The mania of the day tends strongly to speculation, but when men like R. A. Andrews are permitted to assume an official position, they should be handled roughly by the legal authorities of the country and consigned to infamy by the public generally.

WM. J. BOGGAN.

Clark's Creek, Montgomery Co., June 2. 35*3tpd

A SOLDIER WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

THE Subscriber having served 15 months in the 38th Reg't N. C. T., and having been discharged on account of bad health, is desirous of employment to support his family. He is a House Carpenter by trade, but unable to do *heavy* work. Could carry the mail, or superintend a small number of hands, or attend to a grocery or Steward at a Hospital, &c.

A. McDONALD.

Little's Mills, N C., June 4. 35*3tpd

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1863.

Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dec'd, *vs.* Effy Carmichael and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of July A. D., 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of Richmond County Court, at Office in Rockingham, May 20, 1863.

35*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

WAR NEWS.

Another Victory—Winchester Taken—Artillery, &c., Captured.—RICHMOND, June 16th.—A dispatch to the President from Gen. Lee, 15th, says that God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Early's Division stormed the enemy's entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c.

[The New York Herald, of the 13th, predicted that Lee would make a descent upon Winchester and Harper's Ferry, with an overwhelming force, and then move rapidly, with Stuart's whole column, across Maryland into Pennsylvania, upon a mission of plunder and destruction, by way of retaliation.]

From the South West.—JACKSON, June 10.—But little firing at Vicksburg to day. It has been raining hard all day.

Jackson's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy at Edwards' depot. The enemy retired. Our loss was two killed.

JACKSON, June 11.—Our scouts from the vicinity of Vicksburg report that Grant is hauling water for his troops from the High Black, a distance of eight miles.

His mounted siege guns opened fire to-night. The fire was incessant, our columbiads replying, with a proclamation to the world of the invincible spirit which animates our troops in the works, and that "Vicksburg never surrenders."

All eyes are turned towards Kirby Smith, on whose movements depend, perhaps, the fate of Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

A private letter from Clinton, La., dated 8th instant, says that Port Hudson has been exposed to a tremendous fire from the enemy's fleet for the past ten days. The Essex and two other gunboats were so badly damaged that they withdrew from the attack.

Incessant firing was heard at Vicksburg this morning.

JACKSON, June 12.—The heavy firing at Vicksburg continues. Last night it was heavier than any that has yet been heard.

An officer who left Vicksburg, Wednesday night (10th) reports all working well. The garrison was in fine spirits, and well supplied with provisions. So far but little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. The total loss of the garrison since the commencement of the siege, will not exceed five hundred. Grant is still "pegging away" from his parallels. No mischief has been done so far. Rumors of Magruder marching on New Orleans are current, but they are not credited in official circles.

Capture of Prisoners.—JACKSON, MISS., June 11.—A negro Lieutenant and twelve others, belonging to John Taylor Moore, near Grand Gulf, who had arrested citizens and been committing depredations, were brought here to-day. Some excitement, coupled with threats of lynch law, was caused, but they were quietly handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with, as they claimed to be United States troops.

A Resume of Events in Mississippi.—JACKSON, June 13.—The enemy landed 75,000 strong at Grand Gulf on the 27th April. They were attacked by Bowman's, Gray's and Tracey's brigades, who fell back after a gallant resistance. The enemy then advanced in the direction of Jackson. Our forces fought them on the 12th and 13th May, at Clinton and Mississippi Springs. They occupied Jackson, on the 14th, sacked the place and entrenched on the 16th. On the 25th Pemberton gave them battle at Baker's Creek. His forces fell back and renewed the attack on the 23d at Big Black Bridge; again his forces retired, losing a number of guns. On the 27th, Grant laid siege to Vicksburg and on the 29th made an assault on our works, and was repulsed every time with immense slaughter. On the 30th he renewed the assault with the same success. On the 31st the troops refused to renew the assault, and the idea of taking the place by storm was abandoned. Ditching by siege and parallels, he has at present gotten within 300 yards of our outer works and mounted siege pieces. He has opened fire, without doing any damage so far. Our loss in this series of attacks is 6000. The enemy's between 40 and 50,000. Grant's present force will not exceed 60,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. Numbers have been swept off by sickness and desertion.

Fears are felt in regard to the subsisting of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now issued: One quarter of a pound of bacon, half pound of beef, and five-eighths of a pound of meal, with an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

Latest From Arkansas—More about Helena.—JACKSON, June 13.—A despatch to the Mississippian, dated Panola, June 12, says Gen. Marmaduke captured one transport and sunk another near Helena on the 11th inst. Two regiments were sent from Helena against him, but he routed and drove them back to the town. Gen. Price was marching on Old Town Point, thirteen miles below Helena.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th says that Price drove in the pickets at Helena, on Thursday night, but a heavy rain prevented an attack. The Bulletin says Price has four brigades, but it thinks he will not attempt to take the place.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, June 15.—The rumors which were so extensively circulated through the streets on Friday and Saturday, regarding the movements of yankee gunboats, grew out of a "raid" made by the enemy in the lower counties. Between the James and Chickahominy rivers is a narrow strip of country that has heretofore been unmolested. When McClellan's army was driven down the river he did not reach all the plantations, and embarked his men too hurriedly to destroy them. After doing, then, all the damage possible in Gloucester, Mathews, King and Queen, King William, and other counties adjoining, the yankees turned their attention to this section, and have now sent a force to steal negroes, horses, and poultry, *to burn* grain, barns, and agricultural implements, and to arrest peaceable farmers who sympathize with the South. There is no doubt this is the whole object contemplated in the advance of the gunboats up the river which occurred on Thursday. The day previous two iron-clads went up the Chickahominy for some miles, seemingly on a reconnoitering expedition. The next day they returned, and in the James took in tow seven transports with troops and pontoon bridges on board. Another gunboat here joined them, and all started up the James, one iron-clad in advance vigorously shelling the woods on either side. About night they reached Lamb's wharf, and there halted, sending ashore the pontoons and the infantry. Immediately after landing the plundering commenced. Later reports represent them plundering and stealing on all sides, the main attempts seeming to be the capture of negroes, the destruction of storehouses containing grain, and the burning of agricultural implements in order to prevent the gathering of the coming harvest.

Dispatch.

It is reported that after doing all possible damage to the country, the expedition has returned to the river and embarked for new scenes of operations. This is in accordance with the "starvation plan" of subjugating the South adopted by the yankees.—*Whig.*

The harvest in North Texas lacks laborers to save the crops. The planters of Southern Texas are asked to send their negroes up and help them.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 29, 1863. [NO. 2404.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

$100 REWARD!

Take them Up!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the following negroes, belonging to Charles H. Hicks, of Mississippi:

JOE, a black negro, has large hands and a down look; age about 35 years; about 5 feet 10 inches.

ALLEN, a mulatto; very much knock-kneed; has an impudent countenance; age 28 years.

WADE, copper colored; about 5 feet 10 inches; age 22.

ELLICK, a low, black negro, speaks and moves quickly; age 19. Address JOHN G. SMITH, Wadesborough, Anson, N. C.

June 12, 1863. 37-*19tpd

$150 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of the following men who deserted from my company near Kinston, N. C., about the 28th of May, viz: G. A. DOWNING, NOAH CASHWELL, MARTIN V. B. HAIR, JOHN H. FORT and JOHN AVERITT.

Of these, the three first, viz: Downing, Cashwell and Hair, have deserted twice. Address, Ivor Station, Va.

JAMES S. EVANS, Capt.
Co. F, 24th N. C. T., Ransom's Brigade.

June 4, 1863. 37*4w

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27-9tpd

A RARE CHANCE

FOR MEN OF ENTERPRISE!

AS I wish to change my business I now offer for sale my

FOUNDRY,

with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the business to a large extent, in connection with a large MACHINE SHOP with all the necessary tools.

The Steam Engine

now used for the business is in good order, and material a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come.

Two Extra Steam Engines,

one an entire new one;

Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines, Drill Presses, Extra Belting,

and other material too numerous to mention.

Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a

GOOD SAW MILL attached;

Small and large Circular Saws, Whip Saws, Morticing Machine, Sash Machines,

with all the necessary Cutters to the above Machines.

For further information apply to
M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*1m

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop

IS now in full operation and will be so continued until further notice. Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, STEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MACHINE WORK of all kinds, will receive prompt attention at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, by

M. A. BAKER, Office on Hay St.,
Opposite the Old Wagon Yard.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*m

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

HAVING accepted an agency from the Governor of the State, under the direction of Col. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., at Raleigh, to assist in procuring a supply of WOOL to provide clothing for our North Carolina Soldiers the coming Fall and Winter, we are authorized to exchange Cotton Yarn at the rate of 1 bundle of 5 lbs. for 3 lbs. of Wool unwashed, but free of sand and burs. Any person having Wool to spare can greatly aid our State authorities in their laudable efforts to sustain the cause of our country, and at the same time contribute (in many cases) to the comfort of their own friends and kindred in the army, not by making a donation, but receive a full equivalent for their wool. It is hoped and expected therefore that a prompt response will be made to this notice, as it is important that the Wool should go into the hands of the manufacturer at an early day, to be made ready for wear by the early Fall.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1863. 33tf

GRIND STONES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have taken the Agency for the sale of Messrs. W. B. Farrar & Co.'s Grind Stones, and have now on hand sizes running from 18X2¾ inches to 6 feet by 11 inches; and can have cut at short notice ANY SIZES wanted. Persons in want of Grind Stones will please correspond with the undersigned, who will fill orders promptly and guarantee the quality of the grit as represented.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 27, 1863. 32-tf

To Cotton Planters.

I HAVE been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent. bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, March 24, 1863. [C. D.] 14tf

As usual the Blockade

WILL compel us to do what we should have done before this, wait upon yourself and cut loose from the enemy. The proprietors having started the manufacturing of all kinds of BOBBINS for Factories in the Southern States, will be able to fill orders at short notice. Work delivered in Fayetteville, N. C.

Address D. L. KIVETT,
Manchester, Cumberland, N. C.

June 9, 1863. 36-6mpd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1863.

THE WAR.—There is little to add to the news in our last from Gen. Lee's army. What there is will be found in the proper place.

From the Southwest there is news of another great success by Gen. Pemberton, who has again beaten Grant's troops with dreadful slaughter. Far more important than this, however, it is announced at Richmond, by authority, that the President has received an official dispatch from Gen. Johnston that Gen. Kirby Smith is at last in possession of Milliken's Bend. The position seems to have been obtained without bloodshed, but its value cannot be over-estimated It cuts off Grant's army from supplies of food and troops, and soon we may expect to hear that Johnston and Pemberton have ended the Vicksburg campaign by a stunning defeat of Grant's army. Grant beaten and Vicksburg safe, and we have struck a blow for peace, the present "situation" considered, more effective than any heretofore inflicted upon the foe. Cheerful as were the feelings inspired by the news from Virginia a few days ago, the whole tenor of the Southern news is yet more cheering to-day.

ASSAULTS UPON THE JUDICIARY.—In our last we copied a letter of the Adjutant General of the State, and an Explanatory Letter from Chief Justice Pearson, which deserved and we hope received the special notice of our readers. We were prevented at the moment from doing more than asking attention to them. They furnish another remarkable exposure of the false and malignant and apparently concerted attacks upon the Judiciary of North Carolina. Persons and presses,—no friends to the "highest Judicial authority known to the State," and certainly no friends to truth,—start a story that that highest authority has decided "that militia officers have no right to arrest deserters." Instead of contradicting this story, these persons and presses countenance it. They found upon it the lowest and most vulgar attacks upon "the highest judicial authority," personally as well as officially. They suppress and misstate facts, conveying imputations upon the loyalty and integrity of the Judiciary and people of North Carolina, which are eagerly caught up by evil disposed men in and out of the State. They promote dissension and infuse bitterness among the people of our own State, and add to the odium which we so unjustly endure from the people of other States. They damage the great cause in which we are all engaged. But perhaps even worse than all that, they do what they can to break down that great bulwark of liberty, that great safeguard of personal and political rights, an honest and intelligent Judiciary, the only recognized expounders of the LAW. It would be difficult to understand what these people are about—for it is incredible that they wish to produce anarchy or to destroy a liberty regulated by Law—if it were not apparent that all these assaults come from a few bitter party men, who have been discarded from power by the people, and who have shown a never ceasing determination to regain power at all hazards.

We say that the letters referred to expose another of these slanders. Some bad men, either not knowing the facts of the case, or, if knowing, suppressing them, have furiously assailed Chief Justice Pearson for admitting certain men to bail. It was known of course that the Chief Justice would not descend to a controversy with such persons, or notice their malignant effusions. And so, as they were aware, they would have had the story all their own way, but for the fact that a militia General wrote to the Adj't General for information and instructions, and the latter found it necessary to call on the Chief Justice for the facts, when lo, it appears that the whole Supreme Court had previously marked out the course taken by the Chief Justice, the particulars of it being specially suggested by Judge Manly!

PARTIES.—We do not clearly see the occasion or the point of the long article in the last Charlotte Democrat, though it seems to be intended as a reply to an assault upon itself—which was never made by us. Our friend, we are sure, on a little reflection will excuse us from a discussion of party politics with him or with any one at this time. The occurrences to which he refers have already been talked over calmly and quietly by the Democrat and the Observer, and there is no use in having it over again. They have no connection with the matters to which we referred,—the mischievous assaults upon the Judiciary. If the Democrat has not observed the course of some papers in regard to the Judiciary of the State, which *we* think has done all the harm that is sought to be saddled on decisions *never made*, it is its misfortune, not our fault. The failure to see has certainly not happened because the thing was invisible.

CONFEDERATE NOTES OF THE OLD ISSUES.—We understand that quite a panic has resulted in some parts of the country in consequence of the late circular issued by the State Treasurer. Some persons and Sheriffs are under the impression that the latter have been ordered to decline to receive the old issues in payment of taxes, and some people in consequence refuse to receive them for any thing. This is a mistake. The Treasurer could give no such order, nor can Sheriffs refuse to receive the notes, except in plain violation of the law. The Treasurer advised sheriffs not to commence collecting until the Legislature had decided the proper course to be pursued.

The Legislature will meet on Tuesday next. We have not a doubt that it will take prompt action to sustain the currency, and as far as possible correct the mischievous effects of Mr. Memminger's unfortunate financiering. In the mean time, there is neither sense nor patriotism in a panic. We shall be glad to practice what we preach by taking as many of the notes in question as people may desire to pay us.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.—The London Shipping Gazette of the 3d ult., received in this country by the last arrivals from Europe, has news from the Alabama by passengers on the Oneida at Liverpool on the 2d from South America. The Alabama, on May 12th was at anchor off Bahia, where she had gone to land 84 prisoners, among them the U. S. Consul to Shanghae captured on the Dorcas Prince. The officers of the Alabama stated that since they had been out Captain Semmes had burned *seventy-four* yankee ships, and had in his cabin that number of chronometers. The Captain was expecting to be joined by the Florida, Capt. Maffitt. And the Oneida, on reaching Pernambuco, found that the Florida had just left, having been there to refit. She had destroyed several vessels and landed the prisoners.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.—R. W. Hardie, Esq., has been appointed District Tax Collector for Cumberland county. An excellent appointment.

See advertisements in to-day's paper, and be ready to pay such of the taxes as are due on the 1st of July.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—See the advertisement of the High Shoals Iron Co., who are very largely engaged in the business.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, June 22.

I learn that the Supreme Court has made an important and interesting decision*—all the Judges concurring—on the point of jurisdiction of *habeas corpus* cases. It affirms the right of the Court in Term time, and of each of its Judges and each Judge of the Superior Courts in vacation, to try such cases. This had been denied, and I understand with some insulting expression, by the Secretary of War, who contended that only Judges of the Confederate Courts have jurisdiction of such cases. The opinion was delivered by the Chief Justice, after full argument, and I understand is considered by the most eminent Lawyers as conclusive on the point. There are about 35 habeas corpus cases which will, in consequence of this decision, come before the Court during its present Term. Exclusive of these cases, now to be heard, I learn that there have been but about 30 in all in the State, of which one came before Judge French, one before Judge Kerr, and one before Judge Shipp. In these three cases the decision was in favor of the applicants, and they were discharged. The remaining 25 or 30 cases were tried before Chief Justice Pearson, and *nine* of them were decided *against* the applicants. This is a fact which has been carefully withheld from the public by the mischief-making presses, which have led me to suppose, in the absence of correct information, that every applicant had been discharged. Indeed the impression evidently meant to be produced has been, that it was only necessary for a man to sue out a writ, and that his discharge, right or wrong, was a foregone conclusion. In this way the character of our Judiciary and of the State has been injuriously affected, out of the State if not in it, by those whose only apparent motive has been the obtaining of some petty party advantage, by the suppression of truth and the publication of foul slanders against our Judiciary and people. In my opinion the unjust notions entertained in other States in regard to North Carolina, and the slights she is constantly receiving from them and from the government, are owing almost entirely to the course of a few presses and politicians in the State, who have less regard for her reputation and for the great cause than for the advancement of their own ambitious schemes.

In regard to desertions from the army, which have engaged so much of the attention of our excellent Governor, I hear that they are brought in at the rate of perhaps eight or ten a day. They are generally arrested and brought in by the militia officers, many of whom are thus doing important service in requital for their own exemption from conscription. When they fail or refuse to perform their duty in arresting deserters in their neighborhood, they are unhesitatingly brought to camp themselves as conscripts. Two instances of the kind occurred a few days ago. So militia officers may look out—it is better to perform their duty than to be conscripted.

I do not know the number of deserters, either of our State troops or of those from other States, but have reason to believe that ours is less than is generally supposed, and less than the number from either Virginia or South Carolina. Much even of what there is, may be fairly set down as caused by the slanders of our Judiciary, of which I have spoken above. Soldiers have been led to believe that they would be protected by faithless Judges, instead of having stern justice administered to them.

Rain, rain, rain—I think it has rained every day since I left home, a week ago, and a great deal has fallen within the past 12 hours. The crop prospects are stated to be everywhere good. It will not be news to any one to say that articles of food are high here and in Wilmington, but it may console my Fayetteville readers to hear that I think they are higher in both places than with them.

* We received late last evening a copy of the decision, which we publish elsewhere.

CROPS.—A letter from Bennettsville, S. C., says:

"The small grain crops are very fine; the corn crop promising; and we will slaughter more than twice the usual amount of pork next winter."

A letter from Tallahassee, Florida; says:—

"Our crops were never better. There will be more corn and hogs raised in this State than can be consumed (if left in our present isolated condition) in three years."

Isham A. Dumas Esq., of Richmond County, sends us Cotton blooms gathered from his plantation in that county on the 16th inst. The little cotton he has planted, he says, looks well. Of other crops he writes:—

"We are just through saving our wheat, a good crop and the quality excellent; the oat crop is also good; the corn crop in this neighborhood is looking well, and an abundance of it growing, there having been but little cotton planted here.

"I returned early in this month from a trip of several weeks in the State of Alabama—was in Wilcox, Marengo, Clark, Dallas, Sumpter, and other counties, and the prospect for a heavy corn crop is good, many large planters planting no cotton at all; corn in good condition and maturing rapidly. It looked to me and I heard it so expressed by several intelligent planters, that if the seasons continued good from that time, that there would be a sufficiency of corn made in that State (Ala.) to serve the whole Confederacy for a twelve month; and as to potatoes, peas, &c. I have never seen anything to equal it. So I hope we shall be so favored with a food crop, that prices will go down so as to be reached by every one."

DECISIVE STRUGGLES.—The N. Y. Tribune believes and hopes that Lee's advance and the operations at Vicksburg may lead to decisive results and end the war. We hope so too, but our hopes are founded only on the belief that glorious successes will be achieved by the Confederate armies. A great victory at Vicksburg and another by Lee may convince the yankees that it is time to quit. But a hundred yankee victories will not make the war a day shorter. Yankee successes will not make them more willing to acknowledge our independence, and until that is done there can be no peace.

But we only intended to make the following extract from the Tribune, referring to the advance across the Potomac:—

"Now, we trust all is as it seems—that Lee has quietly gathered and holds in hand a veteran army One Hundred Thousand strong, and is pushing it across the Potomac with intent to bring the contest to an immediate issue. It is best for all sides that it should be so. This War has dragged on about long enough. * * We trust this invasion is meant to be determined and decisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the Rebels are, indeed, our masters, let them prove it and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them now acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of General Grant on Vicksburg, may be so managed as practically to end the war. If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the one hand, and use up Lee's army on the other, the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the Rebels beat Grant and water their horses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, we shall be under foot, and may as well own it. But remember that every day's march without victories this way from the Potomac, will render them weaker and us stronger. It is probable, therefore, that our Generals will fight no decisive battles until they get Lee where defeat will insure his annihilation."

DIVIDENDS.—5 per cent. by the Bank of Clarendon. See advertisement.

The Bank of Fayetteville, also, 5 per cent. See advertisement.

The Bank of Washington, also, now located at Graham, pays 5 per ct.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON,

In the Supreme Court of N. C., on the Jurisdiction of that Court in cases of Habeas Corpus.

At the beginning of the term, the Judges requested the members of the Bar to investigate the subject and give their opinions and their reasons for them *pro* or *con*, on this question: Has the Court jurisdiction to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, returnable to the Court, and thereupon to inquire of the lawfulness of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. We have been favored with the opinions of Messrs. Moore and Winston in favor of the jurisdiction, and of Mr. Strong against it, and the subject has been fully discussed. After giving it due consideration, we are of opinion that the Court has jurisdiction.

This conclusion is put on two grounds:

1st. The Court has jurisdiction by common law. The laws of our State rest for a foundation upon the common law of England. It is an admitted principle of the common-law, that every Court of record of superior jurisdiction has power to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, which is the great writ of right for the protection of the liberties of the citizen. This "power is an incident to every Superior Court of Record." 3 Wilson, 172; 8 Bar Abr., title *Habeas Corpus* notes. It arises from the obligations of the King to protect all of his subjects in the enjoyments of their right of personal liberty, and for this purpose to inquire by his Courts into the condition of any of his subjects. As this duty of the King in regard to any of his subjects confers on every Court of Record of superior jurisdiction the power to issue the writ as incident to its existence, it follows that the duty of the State of North Carolina in regard to its citizens must confer a like power on all of its Courts of Record of superior jurisdiction, as incident to their existence; for surely, under our Constitution and Bill of Rights, in which is reiterated the great principle of *Magna Charta*, "every free man restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if unlawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." The personal liberty of our citizens must be equally as well protected and secured as the personal liberty of the subjects of the King of England.

Our Constitution vests the legislative power in a General Assembly; the Executive power in a Governor, and the Supreme Judicial power in a Supreme Court; so that the establishment of a Supreme Court, without any words to that effect, necessarily and as an incident to its existence by force of the Bill of Rights, of the Constitution and the principles of the common law, invests it with power to inquire by means of this great Writ of Right into the lawfulness of any restraint upon the liberty of a free man, and if in establishing a Supreme Court, the Legislature had in express terms denied the Court the power to issue this Writ and prohibited it from so doing, such prohibition would have been void and of no effect.

Our conclusion that the Supreme Court has power to issue the Writ is confirmed by a consideration of the provisions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act., Rev. Code, Chap. 55. It is taken from two English Statutes, 31 Charles II and 56, Geo. III. We have seen that all of the Superior Courts of England had power by the common law to issue the Writ, but the *Courts* could only act in *term time*, and a free man might be unlawfully imprisoned in vacation time, so the remedy would be delayed, and to provide the means of speedy inquiry into the cause of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of any person imprisoned upon a criminal charge, (unless after conviction,) shall in the vacation time, under a penalty of five hundred pounds grant a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, returnable without delay, and by 56 Geo. III it is enacted, that all of the Judges shall, in the vacation time, under a like penalty, in the same manner grant the Writ on the application of any person imprisoned or restrained of his liberty for any cause other than a criminal charge. So in England any person, whether imprisoned on a criminal charge or restrained of his liberty for any other cause, had a right during the sitting of the Courts, by application to the Court, and during the vacation by application to any one of the Judges, to have the cause of his being imprisoned or restrained of his liberty inquired into without delay.

Our *Habeas Corpus* Act, as before observed, is taken from these two English Statutes, and not only gives power to, but requires, under a penalty of twenty-five hundred dollars, any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts in the *vacation time*, to issue the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* on the application of any person imprisoned on a criminal charge or otherwise restrained of his liberty.

It is manifest that this act pre-supposes that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power in term time to issue the Writ, and the intention was to extend the remedy to the vacation. This must be a declaration by the Legislature of the fact that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power to issue the Writ, or we must adopt the absurdity, that the Legislature intended to give to a single Judge in vacation a power which the Court did not possess in term time, and we can only account for the fact that while giving this power to the Judges in vacation, the Legislature did not in express words confer a like power on the Courts, upon the ground that it was taken for granted that our Courts, like those in England, already had the power; for under the unrestricted Legislative power of the General Assembly, it not only had the power, but it was its duty by the Constitution and Bill of Rights to confer this power on both the Supreme and Superior Courts, if the Courts did not already possess it.

2d. Suppose for the sake of argument it was necessary that the power should be conferred on the Supreme Court by statute, we are of opinion that it is conferred by the Act establishing the Court. Rev. Code, chapter 33, sec. 6. It is in these words: "The Courts shall have power to hear and determine all questions of law brought before it by appeal or otherwise from a Superior Court of Law and to hear and determine all cases in equity brought before it by appeal or removal from a Court of Equity, and shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters patent, and shall also have power to issue writs of *Certiorari, scire facias, Habeas Corpus*, Mandamus, and all other writs which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

There are several kinds of writs of *Habeas Corpus*: inferior ones to enable the Court to exercise its jurisdiction, for instance, *ad testificandum*—to bring a man out of jail to be a witness; and the great Writ of Right, *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, to bring any citizen alleged to be wrongfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty before the Court, with the cause of his arrest and detention, that the matter may be inquired of and the party set at liberty if imprisoned against law. This proceeding is original and in nowise connected with or dependent on any other matter over which the Court has jurisdiction.

The question is: Does the Act restrict the power of the Court to Writs of the inferior sort, or does it confer power to issue the great Writ of Right?

In support of the first construction, it is urged that the words "*all other writs* which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" show that the writs before specified were intended to be of the same kind and must have the effect of restricting the power to writs of the inferior sort. Several considerations are urged in reply: In strict grammatical construction, the restrictive words "which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" refer to the last antecedent "*all other writs*," so as to make the true reading (supplying the elipsis,) "and shall also have power to issue all other writs which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." This further reply is made: If the intention was merely to give power to issue the inferior writs necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction, (which power every Court in fact has, by implication,) it was sufficient to say, "and the Court may issue all such writs as may be necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." Instead of this simple clause immediately following the grant of original jurisdiction to repeal letters patent, comes this formal announcement: "and shall *also have power* to issue writs of *certiorari, scire facias, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus*." Why this formal announcement of a substantive grant of power? And why are there four writs particularly named, if the object was merely to authorize the Court to issue the inferior sort of Writs?

In questions of this kind, the Court is not confined to the narrow field of the import of words, construction of sentences and rules of grammar, but may draw to its aid considerations of a more comprehensive nature, and if due weight is given to the power of the Legislature—its duty—the object in view and the nature of the subject—the conclusion is irresistible, that it was the intention to give the Court power to issue the great "*Writ of Right*."

The power of the Legislature in respect to the jurisdiction it was about to confer on the Supreme Court then to be established, was unlimited—it had the same power to confer original as appellate jurisdiction.

It was the duty of the Legislature under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to provide in the most ample manner for the protection of the liberty of "all free men." The object in establishing a Supreme Court was to provide the Tribunal best calculated to secure uniformity and correctness of decision in respect to all questions involving "rights of person" and "rights of things." This it was supposed could be accomplished by a Court composed of three Judges. From the nature of the subject, in actions at law and indictments where the facts must be tried by a jury, it was seen to be impracticable for the Supreme Court to exercise original jurisdiction. Hence it was deemed expedient, that all actions and indictments should originate in the lower Courts, where the facts can be found so as to present to the Supreme Court only questions of law by way of appeal: In suits in equity where, although the facts are sometimes complicated, the mode of trial is by the Court, it was deemed expedient that the proceedings should originate below and then be brought up by appeal or removal after being set for hearing. So in respect to these remedies only appellate jurisdiction is conferred.

There remained a fourth distinct and important subject of jurisdiction, to-wit: the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*. From its nature so complicated state of facts can be presented, so that consideration presented no objection to the grant of original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. While on the other hand, as all of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts had power to issue such writs and decide upon the lawfulness of the imprisonment, in order to prevent conflict of decision and utter confusion and chaos, and to give uniformity and correctness to decisions involving the liberty of the citizen, the necessity of conferring original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue the writ and decide on the right was patent; and, if the Statute in question does not confer the power, no reason can be assigned for the omission: unless it was the opinion of the Legislature that the power would attach to the Court as soon as it was established as an incident of its existence, upon the principles of the Common law and Bill of Rights.

The Legislature had full power. It was its duty—there was a patent necessity—the object in establishing the Supreme Court could not otherwise be fulfilled, and no objection to it could be suggested. It follows that the Court has the power, either on the ground that the Statute confers it, or the omission to do so is a legislative declaration that the Court possesses the power as incident to its existence.

On the able argument with which we have been favored by Mr. Strong, he called attention to the fact that the act of Congress, 1789, establishing the Supreme Court of the United States, used nearly the same language as the act of the Legislature establishing the Supreme Court of this State, and that in the construction of the act of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the Court cannot issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa* except where the writ is incident to an appellate jurisdiction.

That is true, and it seems to account for the general impression which has prevailed in this State against the power of the Court. The fact that so many applications have been made to the Judges for writs of *Habeas Corpus*, during the last few months, has directed attention to this subject, and a closer and more serious investigation than the subject had before received results in the conclusion that the Court has the power, and that the erroneous impression which has prevailed is to be ascribed to the circumstance that due weight had not been given to the difference between the two Courts in regard to the *sources* from which jurisdiction may be derived. The Supreme Court of the United States can derive no jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. Its jurisdiction must rest solely on acts of Congress, and the power of Congress to confer jurisdiction rests on the Constitution of the United States. It can have no power except that which is conferred by the Constitution, and by it the power to establish a Supreme Court is restricted to a court of *appellate jurisdiction*, except in cases affecting embassadors, &c. Art. 3, sec. 2.

The very reverse of all this is the case in respect to the Supreme Court of the State. It may derive jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. The power of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction is unlimited, and there is no reason why it should not, if deemed expedient, have established a Supreme Court with full original jurisdiction, or one with jurisdiction partly original and partly appellate.

In the Opinion of Judge Marshall, *ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cranch 93, 2 Curtis 24, a full and critical examination is made of the act of Congress, and he comes to the conclusion, that by its true construction it would confer on the Supreme Court jurisdiction to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, but for the fact that it was to be construed in reference to the limited power of Congress. Our act, on the contrary, is to be construed in reference to the unlimited power of the Legislature, and in this view the Opinion of Judge Marshall strongly supports the conclusion to which we have arrived.

Mr. Strong also cited the case of Jones *vs.* McLaurin, 7 Jones 392. That was a *scire facias* against bail, and the Court decide that it has not jurisdiction, because the *scire facias* as there used is in effect an action of debt, in respect to which the Court has only appellate jurisdiction. The question we have before us is plainly distinguishable. The *Habeas Corpus cum causa* is totally distinct in its nature from any action at law, or proceeding in the nature of an action, or suit in equity, or indictment, and is put by us on grounds peculiar to itself.

Our conclusion is, that the Court has power to issue writs of *Habeas Corpus*, returnable to the Court, and thereupon to inquire of and decide upon the lawfulness of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. This opinion does not affect the question of the jurisdiction of a State Court where the arrest is justified on the authority, or by color, of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States. That question may be the subject of future consideration.

R. M. PEARSON.

NEGLECT.—An officer in the army sending us for publication the death of one of his men, which had occurred in a Hospital a month ago, asks us to call attention to an evil existing in most of the Hospitals. The Surgeons generally, he says, never notify Captains of the deaths of their men in Hospital. A soldier in his company died in a Petersburg Hospital some time ago, and not for two months did his officers know anything of it; and then they ascertained it by going to the Hospital and searching the books to ascertain his whereabouts.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Editors of the Observer will oblige a lady thanked by Dr. Satchwell in his late publication for a considerable donation of Hospital delicacies, by stating that it was a joint contribution of Mrs. W. B. Wright, Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Mrs. Jos. Utley, Mrs. H. L. Myrover, Miss. C. Hines.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The next Meeting of the Juvenile Knitting Society will be held on Friday the 26th, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Johnson.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, June 23.—We learn that there are 8 regiments of the enemy on our coast, between Folly and Seabrook's Island.

DIED.

In this town, Friday 19th inst., Captain BENJAMIN RUSH, Sen'r, in the 66th year of his age. He was born in New Jersey but had resided in this place for the last 40 years. Modest and unassuming in his deportment he was much respected by all who knew him.

At her father's residence, John Q. McPherson, Esq., Mrs. MARY A. WILLIAMS, wife of Mr. Wilson Williams, in her 30th year.

In Hillsboro', on the 17th inst., of disease of the heart, JOSIAH COLLINS, of Lake Scuppernong, Washington county, aged 55 years.

In Salisbury, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, FRANK, the adopted son of J. J. and Elizabeth Weisiger, aged 7 years, 3 months and 24 days.

In Wilson, 15th inst., of diptheria, FRANK ALEXANDER, aged 13 years, son of John A. and Sarah Stanly, of Beaufort county.

In Cumberland County, on the 22d of June, Mrs. ISABELLA McGILL, wife of Archibald McGill, native of Argyleshire, Island of Jura, in the 78th year of her age.

John A. McAulay, son of Aulay and Margaret McAulay, a member of Co. G, 5th Alabama reg't, was born in Montgomery county, N. C., in August 1838, and died of his wounds at the Hospital near Chancellorsville, 5th May, 1863.

The Yankees again repulsed at Vicksburg, with terrible loss.—JACKSON, June 22.—On Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in the rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted until 10 o'clock, a. m., ending in a complete rout of the enemy.

Citizens from the neighborhood report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard. The loss of the enemy is heavier than any other attack. Nothing whatever is known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

The correspondent of the Mississippian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at 10,000; also that the enemy are throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the Rail Road Bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton. It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yazoo river.

One of our scouts has just arrived from the interior of the enemy's lines. He reports that they acknowledge their loss was heavier than any other assault, and that it is variously estimated at seven to ten thousand; and that our victory was complete. Their troops are much depressed in consequence, and say that Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

Yet Another Repulse.—JACKSON, June 23.—A bearer of dispatches left Vicksburg on Wednesday, who reports that the enemy made a desperate assault on our centre that day. The engagement lasted four hours. He escaped through their lines during the action. He knows that they were repulsed with heavy loss. When he left there was no loss on our side. He says that the assault was most vigorous, and the rout complete.

Important from the Southwest.—The President on yesterday received from General Johnston a telegram announcing that Maj.-Gen'l Richard Taylor, commanding a division under Gen. Kirby Smith, had taken possession of Milliken's Bend. The dispatch does not mention any battle as occurring, and therefore we presume the yankees evacuated the place without a fight. Milliken's Bend is a strong position commanding the Mississippi river, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg. It being in our possession effectually cuts off Grant's supplies.

Richmond Examiner, 23d.

From Port Hudson.—OSYKA, June 21.—A reliable gentleman from the vicinity of Port Hudson, reports that Banks has received eleven transports of reinforcements from Hilton Head, and that he has mustered out as many as he has received. His present army is 12 to 15,000. The men whose time is out refuse to fight.

A courier from Col. Lyons reports heavy firing at Port Royal every night. Gardner's men are firm.

Capture of Yankee Artillery and Baggage, &c.—JACKSON, June 22.—Gen. Ruggles, with his cavalry, overtook the raiders near Rocky Ford, in Tallahatchie, to-day, and a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of 30 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, their entire baggage and ammunition train, together with a large amount of provisions stolen from the citizens. The enemy's loss in killed is 80; our loss small.

Another Splendid Cavalry Attack.—JACKSON, June 23.—Col Wirt Adams' cavalry attacked 400 of the enemy's cavalry on Bear creek, La., near Mechanicsburg yesterday and routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding 100. Our loss 25 killed and wounded.

More Cavalry Fighting.—Jackson, June 23.—A dispatch dated Grenada, 22d, states that on Friday, Chalmers attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry 4 miles south of Hernando, at daylight, killing, wounding and capturing all but one company.

Capture of Yankee Wagons, &c.—From New Orleans.—OSYKA, June 23.—A courier from Kellertown reports that Lyons captured near Clinton, on Saturday, a foraging train of 62 wagons, 280 mules, 80 yankees, and 32 negroes.

A private letter from New Orleans reports terrible mortality among the Federals there. All the public and many of the private houses have been converted into hospitals.

From Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, June 20.—Six Regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery—in all three thousand—attacked this city this morning, Col. Trigg, of the 54th Virginia Regiment, in command of our forces. After a spirited engagement of one hour and a half our batteries drove the enemy from the field, with heavy loss. Our loss was 6 killed and wounded.

KNOXVILLE, June 22.—The raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and reached Strawberry Plains at 5 P. M. After a brisk fire of half an hour our troops were captured. The enemy paroled 130 prisoners, burned the bridge, depot, buildings, and three or four private dwellings, and rifled others. They then proceeded to New Market, and Mossy Creek Sunday, where they burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track, and cut the wire as far as they went.

On Monday, between Mossy Creek and Moorestown, they were confronted from the front and rear by the commands of Gens. Jackson and Pegram, and Col Scott. It is rumored and believed that we took all their artillery and the whole force was dispersed—our cavalry pursuing and capturing prisoners.

WAR TRACE, TENN., June 22.—Gen. Wilder's division of 2000 federal cavalry, 500 of whom were negroes, were driven back from Alexandria, Tenn., 8 miles northwest of Liberty, by Duke's cavalry, on the 17th. The enemy's loss was 10 killed and a number wounded. No loss on our side.

Fight in East Tennessee.—We have a report that a considerable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Friday last, between the forces of Gen. Buckner and the Federal General, Burnside, in which the enemy are said to have been repulsed twice with heavy loss.—*Richmond Dispatch, 23d.*

Suffolk Reported Evacuated and Destroyed.—RICHMOND, June 23.—It is reported that Suffolk was evacuated and burnt by the yankees yesterday.

The Confederate Navy.—Another Confederate steamer is out, but was pretty thoroughly searched by the English authorities before she left. She was called the Lord Clyde while lying at Cardiff.—*Dispatch, 23d.*

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to day begin to use a lot of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about $6,000. And how long before there will be another increase in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose $6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either increase prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipation of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one-fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not succeeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, $6 a year for the Semi-Weekly, and $4 a year for the Weekly Observer.

Money received by mail will be credited at the new prices, but will be promptly returned to any one who may be dissatisfied therewith.

Single copies of the paper will be sold at 10 cents.

June ', 1863.

The Cedar Falls Bobbin Co. are now prepared to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c, suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills. J. M. ODELL, Agent.

Cedar Falls, N. C., June 9, 1863. 36-6mpd

MISTAKE MADE.

ON leaving the cars at Warsaw last Thursday night, I picked up the wrong VALICE and left my own in the cars. I did not notice the mistake until the cars had been gone two hours. I would be glad to get mine and the owner can procure his which I have with me.

My address is Rockingham, Richmond county.

J. B. ASKEW.

June 22. [illegible]

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

The following synopsis of Decisions made by the Secretary of the Treasury is published in the Richmond papers "by authority:"—

Auctioneers are not liable to pay upon sales made for a dealer who is registered and taxed and at the place of business of such dealer. Auctioneers are required, with this exception, to pay a tax of 2½ per cent. on all sales made.

Assessors may be recommended, but cannot be appointed, by District Collectors, as the power to appoint such is confined to State Collectors.

Bonds Confederate.—The interest on Confederate Bonds is taxable as income under sec. 8, act 24 April, 1863.

Cotton, of the growth of any year prior to 1862, in the hands of the manufacturer on the 1st July, 1863, is liable to a tax of 8 per cent. Manufacturers selling their own fabrics by the piece, and other articles, are subject to be taxed as wholesale dealers. Also, to pay tax on their income—and joint stock companies and corporations to pay certain portion of annual earnings set apart as dividend and reserve fund, according to the per centum yielded on the capital stock.

Commission Merchants and others, taxable under sec. 5, act 24 April.—The specific tax is for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863, and the liability to pay the per centum on gross sales or profits attaches from and includes the 24th April, 1868, the date of the act.

Liquors sold by commission merchants for others pay the same tax as other goods. But regular wholesale or retail dealers are prohibited from selling liquors, under their registration as such; and if they sell liquors, will have to do so under separate registry, paying the tax of five or ten per centum, as the case may be.

Manufacturers of saddlery, harness, &c., and dealers in same, selling artillery harness to the Government, decided to be wholesale dealers, and liable to registry and tax as such.

Officers.—Under 39th section of the assessment act, no person is eligible to any of the offices enumerated in the act under the age of forty, unless he comes within one or the other of the two classes of persons named in the latter part of the section. Persons under the age of forty, who have furnished substitutes, and who have not been disabled in the military service or declared unfit for military duty by the proper board, are not eligible. Neither is any other person under the age named eligible, unless he is within one or the other of the exceptions.—*Opinion by the Attorney General.*

Produce.—The proceeds of the sale of produce consigned by the producer to commission merchants, and sold for account of the producer, are not taxed.

Stocks and money credits sold by auctioneers are liable to a tax of one-fourth of one per centum on gross amount of sales. No tax upon sales of such stocks, &c., when disposed of at private sale.

Sugars impressed in hands of commission merchants, and the price thereof fixed by commissioners under the impressment laws, are liable to a tax of 2½ per centum on the sales thereof to the Government—such sales, though under impressment, being legal sales to the Government.

Tobacco.—All tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, grown prior to 1863, is taxed 8 per centum, by section 1st, tax act. The manufacturer of tobacco is not considered a producer in the contemplation of the law, and commission merchants are liable for the 2½ per cent. tax upon sales of tobacco for the manufacturer.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION.

To District Collectors and Assessors of War Tax.

In cases where the wool collected as a tax in kind, in the hands of the Post Quartermaster, shall be desired for the use of the War Department, the Post Quartermaster shall notify the District Collector thereof, and shall retain the same, subject to the order of the War Department, and shall pay the District Collector for the same at the value thereof as settled by the previous estimate.

Financial.—The flurry occasioned by the action of the Richmond banks, in excluding from their transactions the Treasury notes issued prior to December 1st last, has subsided, and the people are circulating the discredited notes as freely as if the banks continued to receive them on deposite. This conflicts with the theory and expectations of the Treasury Department, but nevertheless, is as beneficial to our financial system, as it is creditable to the community, who thereby manifest their confidence in the currency. It is very desirable to reduce the amount of Treasury notes in circulation, but the policy of accomplishing that end by compulsion, or *quasi* repudiation, may well be questioned. The better policy, always, is to use persuasive measures, holding out an inducement, and hence, before the passage of the Funding Act, we advocated a system which contemplated the issue of a new class of notes fundable in bonds yielding interest payable in cotton or gold—the said notes to be delivered in exchange for present currency to all persons investing in the ordinary bonds, to the extent of one-third or one-fourth of the funded investment. We only state the scheme without reproducing any of the arguments in its favor.

If Lincoln were the President of the Confederacy, he might amuse our Secretary of the Treasury with an "anecdote" which has "point" in it. A Frenchman, it is said, was alarmed one morning by a rumor that his banker was insolvent. He rushed immediately to his office, and presented his check for the entire amount to his credit. The banker coolly proceeded to count out the required sum, in gold, but the Frenchman stopped him with the remark: "If you be not broke, I no want de money; if you broke, I want 'em directly." The "point of the joke" is, that *confidence* is everything in finance, and he who maintains his credit inviolate will prosper best, in the long run. As with individuals, so with nationalities.

The "demonetizing" legislation of Congress is just now receiving the anathemas of the press. It is singular that the denunciations should have been reserved to the present time, when the practical working of the system has been so apparent. The discussion of the press, and the manifestations of public opinion, will, it is hoped, convince the financial managers of the Confederacy of the egregious impolicy of experimenting, in future, on the public credit. We know not what schemes of finance may be broached at or before the next session of Congress, but we are hopeful that no further tampering with the public credit will be entertained or tolerated in the legislative body.

Richmond Whig.

Our First Friend.—It may not be generally known that at least one government has recognized the Confederate States. In a recent letter of Mr. Benjamin, our Secretary of State, we perceive that Ernst Raven, Esq., who was appointed Consul for the State of Texas, by his Highness, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and who applied to this government for an exequatur, on the 30th of July, 1861, had one issued to him on the 21st of August, 1861.—*Savannah Republican.*

Resisting the Draft in the North.—A telegram from West Cornwall, Connecticut, dated 20th June, states that a company of men have established themselves in Goshen, Connecticut, who are reported to be deserters from the army, together with some disloyal men in that vicinity. They are fortifying every mountain with the purpose of resisting the draft. Great excitement exists.

TO DESERTERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

We are not often favored with a more interesting incident than is presented by the subjoined correspondence. A "prodigal son,"—prodigal of his own honor as well as that of his family and country—is brought to his senses and to repentance by the noble rebuke of his aged father, and is treated as a repentant ever should be by our most excellent Governor, who has seized the occasion to enforce an impressive lesson upon all in like circumstances, by a reply full of that practical good sense which has marked all his words and acts since he has been in office. We think the incident is calculated to make a deep impression upon all deserters and their friends:—

From the Raleigh Standard.

LINCOLN CO., N. C., June 16, 1863.

Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance:

SIR:—It is with sorrow I communicate to you, this morning, the contents of this letter, but I see no other alternative; it is the only way for me ever to gain the affection of my friends. Sir, I have brought on myself disgrace and the contempt of my friends as long as I live, by absenting myself from my company without leave. I got home the 12th of this month. My old gray-headed father met me at the gate with joy—happy to see me. After passing the usual compliments, he asked me if I was on furlough. I told him I was not. The old man broke into tears, and told me I could not stay with him, that I must go and join my regiment. I replied to him, I intended to do so; I did not come home to stay. He then told me if I would go back he would'nt have me arrested, but if not he certainly would. I told him I wanted some clothes and a pair of shoes. He gave me a pair of shoes, and told me he intended to send me such things as I needed; and asked me why I didn't stay and wait for a furlough? I replied I hadn't been home in so long, I wanted to see them all once more. He replied, "I had much rather never to have seen you, than for you to come home in that way." He asked me if I hadn't seen the Governor's proclamation? I told him I had not. He then got the paper. "See here—read this, my son; this teaches you what fruits desertion brings on." "Now," says he, "you are ruined—undone forever. This sort of conduct will never do; you must return, and that immediately." I promised him I would. "Go," says he, "and stand by your colors until you fall or until your country is free." Governor, this is a lesson taught me I never can forget. I am actually sorry I done so. I will promise you I never will do so any more. I beg your pardon. I want to return to my regiment. If you please, give me a pass or something of the kind to show, in order that I can get back without being arrested. Pardon me for my transgression; I find the way of the transgressor is hard. I give you my word and honor as a man that I never will do so any more. This is the first time, and it is the last. I will go and join my fellow-soldiers and remain with them until the war ends, let that be sooner or later if I live. If you will pardon me I will be more than a thousand times obliged, and feel myself under innumerable obligations to you for so doing. If not please send me a passport or something of the kind, so that I can get back to my regiment. I don't want to go under guard if I can help it; if I can't, I will go anyhow, and abide by the consequences, be they what they may. I have served two years, and will serve as many more if necessary. I did not think of the evil; if I had have known once what I now do, I would have remained there until now. I hope, Governor, you will grant me this: forgive me for so doing. The God that rules Heaven and earth knows my heart. I pray He may forgive me. I must close by saying, I remain your most obedient servant.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 22d, 1863.

Private —— ——, 16th N. C. T.,
Cottage Home, N. C.:

Sir:—Your letter asking for a pardon and a pass to return to your regiment, has been received. Enclosed I send you a pass, and will give you when you report to me in this City, a letter to Gen. Pender, which I have no doubt will secure you exemption from punishment. I am sure that there is nothing that a brave officer would not grant to the son of such a father. I desire you to present him my regards, and to say to him that I would feel honored to shake his hand. I feel refreshed in the contemplation of such unalloyed patriotism and such Roman virtue; and I thank God that such men can be found in North Carolina. And while they are, I feel it impossible to despair of our ultimate success. Would to God that every father in the land would receive his erring son in like manner. How many noble soldiers, who have been induced by hardships and disappointments to take this fatal step, would be redeemed from unavailing regret and sorrow and disgrace which the remembrance of all their glorious fights cannot extinguish. How gladdened would be the hearts of our Generals, and how despairing those of our foes, could it be known that even the ties of nature were as nothing, and the strong bonds of filial affection but as dust in the balance, to a people who have dedicated their sons to slaughter and their homes to desolation for their country's independence.

Take your father's advice—you could not follow the counsels of one more glorious and patriotic—and return to your brave comrades, as gallant a regiment as ever stepped upon a field of battle, and show by your good conduct that you desire your error to be forgotten, and that you are worthy of your lineage. Very truly yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

Great Peace Meeting in Illinois.—There has been an immense Democratic gathering in Springfield, Illinois. One hundred thousand people were present. Forty-five hundred wagons and other vehicles were in procession. Gen. Richardson presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Voorhees, S. S. Cox, and others. The Administration was denounced. The return of Vallandigham is demanded. The resolutions declare Illinois a sovereign power, oppose further prosecution of the war, for peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and call for a National Convention.

For Cooke's Brigade.—Rev. T. L. Troy will leave Salisbury on the day train of July 14th, for the purpose of conveying packages, &c., to the members of Cooke's brigade. Bundles deposited at any depot on the N. C. Railroad will be promptly delivered.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company, Gaston County, N. C.—We have just been shown some specimens of work from this establishment. They are, a piece of band iron, some No. 6, 8 and 10 penny nails. The specimens are of a superior quality, and reflect great credit upon the industry and enterprising spirit of the proprietors.

The enterprise has been gotten up since the war commenced by Messrs. R. R. Bridgers, J. L. Bridgers and B. B. Barron, of this county. Their machinery and works are all new, and have cost them a considerable sum of money. They are now prepared to carry on their business upon a large scale, and we hope that they will not only be able to reimburse themselves for the heavy expenses incurred, but realize good profits besides. This establishment will not only be a great benefit to the Confederacy, but will be of great convenience to the people of the State, in enabling them to supply themselves with articles of which they stand in such great need at this time.—*Tayboro' Southerner.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND VA., June 18.

Messrs. Editors:—As I landed from the cars once more in the Capital of the Confederacy, a number of voices greeted me with "How are you, Long Grabe!" It is pleasant to be a great man and to be received with consideration in great cities. Who would have had thought ——.

There is not half the crowd in Richmond now that was last Winter. The number of officers has wonderfully decreased. Good egg. The weather has been oppressively hot and dry; but the soft soothing showers this evening have revived the drooping vegetation and purified the heated dusty atmosphere. I found but one effective antidote to-day for the heat—the continued sucking of mint-julups in a cool place with cravat off and collar unbuttoned. I went up to the Whig office and found the Whig man in the last stages of existence from the excessive heat. He had laid aside hat, boots, coat, pen, scissors and "every weight and the sin which," &c., and was stretched full length on an old soft plying a huge fan as rapidly and as regularly as a boat does its paddle wheel.

I intended once or twice to give you a detailed account of the Richmond Press, but the difficulty of obtaining reliable and full information prevented. The Enquirer is said to have the largest circulation—perhaps twenty thousand. The Dispatch has a large circulation and at first of the war was read more down South than all the others. The Examiner has undoubtedly the most able and eloquent editorials, though the articles in the Whig are more elegant, chaste, orthodox and conservative. Some new publications have started here recently and more are under way.

I have seen the London Times up to the 5th inst., and several other English papers. There is scarcely any thing worthy of attention in any of them. There is but little said about our affairs and that is scattering extracts from Northern papers. The London Index is brought through pretty regularly. This paper, it will be remembered, is published by our own government and private contributions together. It is a well edited, eight paged weekly, on beautiful paper, and devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of affairs in the South for the information of Europe. It also contains matters of local interest in London, proceedings of Parliament, and things of importance to the British Government. It is edited by Mr. Holtz, a Swiss and formerly connected with the Press in Mobile. The paper has as yet a limited circulation. The New York and Philadelphia papers reach Richmond as quick and as regularly as they did by mail before the war.

An excellent arrangement has been effected here for the soldier in the establishment of the North Carolina Depot and Soldiers' Home. Both are under the charge of Dr O. F. Manson of Granville county, N C, and a native of this city. Dr. Manson has immediate charge of Moore Hospital, and has a superintending control of all the North Carolina Hospitals in this city. He stands high as a physician, and is certainly one of the kindest and most accommodating and attentive Surgeons I have met with in the army. He devotes himself assiduously and sincerely to the welfare of North Carolina soldiers and North Carolina interests. He has gentlemanly and attentive assistants in charge of the Depot and Home. The soldier can get eating and lodging here free, and the commissioned officer and citizen can stay here at $2 a day with as good accommodation as is furnished at the hotels and boarding houses at $8 and $12 a day. Ladies going after a sick or wounded husband, father or brother, are not charged for stopping here. The State does more good for its troops in this way than if it were to vote them a hundred dollars bounty. The State has a plenty of supplies on hand, and if these places continue to be well and economically managed they should be kept up.

Not near so many are sent to Hospitals as at an earlier period in the war. The men are more enured to hardship and get on with less treatment as well as less clothing and rations. The Hospitals, where they have been long established, have sufficient supplies of clothes and bedding; indeed in some instances the old bedding and underclothing have accumulated till they are in the way. The bedding that was once filthy has been cleansed and sunned and is now as serviceable as if entirely new. The vessels, buckets, seats and stationary furniture need but little replenishing.

Our crops are abundant and there need be no difficulty in obtaining a supply of provisions for the army—both man and beast; but we should begin to prepare to shoe and clothe our troops next winter. There was suffering last Winter before the needful supplies reached them. There need be no suffering from that cause next Winter, if our people begin in time and proceed right. The people should know by this time that it is unwise to wait for a call from some of the authorities before beginning to make arrangements. There will be a call to provide for the army, and when it is made the people should be ready to respond and not ready to begin to work at that late day. If such articles prepared in advance be not called for or needed let them be kept on hand, for they are equal in value to that much money and may be of service at any time. Leather, cloth and arms are to us like gold in the bank—the basis of our circulation.

Ladies' goods are cheaper and plentier here now than for several months before. Gentlemen's ready made clothing and hats and shoes have gone up considerably. There is now as strong a mania for dress among persons out of the army (and some in it too) as ever before. In fact the men who think dress the most important item to existence now fairly spread themselves. You can get plenty of fine clothes for money enough; and if you don't wear a fine coat the very plain presumption is that you are not able—the most disgraceful impression that could exist in the estimation of the dandy. So that the fashionable fop "lays the flattering unction to his soul" that his habits and fashions are at last beyond the reach of the vulgar and impoverished masses, and with improved aristocratic impulses he is transported in oblivious happiness to new realms, —the El Dorado of his life-long ambition.

There is to be heard at the street corners and elsewhere great constitutional arguments about the late call for the militia. This militia service is like the Universalist doctrine. If all other religions fail or are imperfect the Universalist faith comes in and saves the whole human race. So when volunteering, conscript, bridge guards, government service and citizenship, substitutes, have all played out, the militia comes in and sweeps stakes and many that are now making long arguments will be making long marches in a few weeks.

I stopped at a boarding house here where it is a rule that the boarders must all pay up after breakfast before anything can be bought and prepared for dinner. I paid up and left. Will remember the landlord when I come again.

Our need for factories and manufacturing machinery is becoming greater. Every day we hear of a factory burnt, an engine smashed up &c., and every accident of the kind causes one engine less, one factory less in the Confederacy. We have as yet no means within ourselves of supplying these necessaries, and can not be able to do so fast enough when we do undertake to make them. We are likely to be brought to straits sooner from want of appliances, machinery and clothing than by scarcity of eatables, should the war last some years yet. But if the women and children and wounded can be taken care of, the boys in the army can put up with long shirts for clothing, and for arms they can use the pikes adopted by Gen. Martin at Camp Mangum. These pikes are long sharp spears (with the reap-hook attachment—Gen. Martin's invention) fastened in long wooden handles. The advantages of the reap-hook part is to cut the bridle reins of your enemy if he has any, and if not, after sticking the yankee you can make a "long grab" and bring him up to you and take his accoutrements and valuables without breaking ranks. The explanation given to this hook at Camp Mangum was different. At the first of the war it was supposed that every yankee would run and the hook was intended to prevent his retreat till you could stick him with the spear. It would be quite a novelty with the little boys of the 19th century to hear of their fathers, brothers and uncles charging a battery with Gen. Martin's Pikes in long shirts and sandals, *a la* Egyptians in the year B. C. 2348.

The people of Richmond still lend a kind ear to the tale of disaster. Their doors are still open to the exile and the unfortunate. They deserve the lasting gratitude of humanity for the unceasing attention and wholesouled liberality they have bestowed on their needy and suffering countrymen whom this war has brought to their doors. The Southern people hereafter will appreciate Virginia more highly as a State. It is difficult to conceive a more noble and sublime illustration of self-sacrifice for principle and true devotion to a cause than Virginia has presented in this Revolution. Well did she know that her beautiful farms and happy homesteads would be one vast battle-field. She hesitated but did not falter. The time had arrived for her to decide her destiny and she paused but not long. Her people from the mountains to the sea responded in thunder tones: "The home of Washington and the Mother of States and of Statesmen must never be dishonored. Rather than sacrifice the principles of our fathers and the rights they bequeathed us, to a vile despotism, let our rivers flow with blood, our families be banished from their burning homes and our land be covered with ruin and desolation." Well have they kept their word. The old Mother of States has bared her bosom to the brunt of battle and shielded us from the storm. One half of her best territory has been laid waste, one-half of her best citizens have been made penniless and homeless, yet we we hear not a murmur from any true Virginian. The old State has proved herself worthy of her ancient renown. The blood of Washington and of "Light Horse Harry" is not extinct in the Old Dominion yet. She has given us men and means; munitions and machinery; bread for our soldiers and leaders for our armies. Her people have suffered much and suffered longest, yet none are truer nor cling with such firmness and tenacity to our cause and the gaining of our independence. A disloyal government has been established among an ignorant class in the Northwest by demagogues and traitors under the pressure of Lincoln's bayonets. But let our army once get control there and the people of the east and west of the State again mingle together and they will be one. And the noble women of Virginia—history's brightest page should be left to record their pure virtues and noble traits of character. The best friends of our own noble old Old State are found among *Virginians.* The two States have much the same interests, sympathies and feelings.

Truly yours, LONG GRABE.

Encampment 61st Reg't N. C. T.
June 23, 1863.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District:—

Fellow-Citizens:—In compliance with the wishes of many of the voters of this District, both in and out of the Army, of both of the old political parties, I hereby declare myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. I have freely consulted with the present incumbent, the Hon. T. D. McDowell, and although not authorized to state that he will not again become a candidate, I am perfectly satisfied that such is his intention. It is not my desire to create any contest at a time like the present. I entered the army at the commencement of the war with the determination to remain in it until its final close, and it was only upon the most urgent appeals from different parts of the District, and from soldiers of the army, expressing the belief, as they have done, that I could be of more service to my country in her legislative halls than in my present position, that I have been induced to alter my determination.

Fellow Citizens: When the abolition party elected Lincoln to the Presidency, I had but one hope left for the salvation of the Union. It was that Congress would give to the South the necessary constitutional guarantees, so as to assure us that the equality of the States would not and could not be destroyed. In a few weeks, however, the abolition members of Congress were put to the test, and they not only rejected all guarantees and compromises, but boasted that they would disregard the Supreme Court decisions and construe the Constitution to suit their own purposes. About the same time seven abolition Legislatures had declared against all compromises and the voice of their party newspapers was unanimous in favor of the same policy. I then saw the Constitution was to be trampled under foot by these political fanatics to effect their hellish purposes; that to all practical intents and purposes the old government was overthrown, and accordingly in the month of Jan'y 1861, announced myself publicly in favor of the immediate and perpetual separation of the South from the North. From that day to the present I have known no party, and have uniformly denounced any and all attempts to draw party lines. Unanimity of sentiment and action is necessary to our success in the war, and he who would create partizan dissensions at this time is giving hope and encouragement to the enemy. Parties must necessarily grow out of our Legislation in times of peace, but the one great paramount interest of the day is the establishment of our independence. When this great object has been secured by driving back the invaders of our soil, then, but not till then, let the name of "party" be mentioned. I have taken no part in any of the elections since the commencement of the war, and have drawn no distinctions against any of our citizens except those who have failed to do their duty, and who do not deserve to enjoy the liberty for which others are contending.

There is another conflict of a most dangerous character, which now threatens us, and will continue to do so until the proper remedy is applied, and which should call forth the immediate consideration of every patriot in the land. We have no National Supreme Court. Our Congress has not seen fit to complete the Judicial Department of the Government by the organization of this Court as was contemplated by our Constitution. There is no Supreme power to decide disputed Constitutional questions, or to construe the laws of Congress. We are now compelled to resort to the Judicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the State for our guidance in all matters of dispute between the State and Confederate authorities, and in disputes between the citizen and the Confederate authorities, upon questions involving his individual rights. And yet we know that the State Courts are liable to differ at any time in construing the Constitution or the laws of Congress. When our forefathers of the revolution undertook to establish a Government they foresaw that disputes would necessarily arise, and that too of the most dangerous character, between the States and between the State and National Governments, and accordingly they created the Supreme Court of the United States. I am unable to perceive how we can avoid these dangerous conflicts of authorities without establishing a similar tribunal. And, notwithstanding the attempts of some members of Congress to prejudice the public mind against the Supreme Court of the former United States, it was the only one of the three Departments of that Government which remained true to the Constitution up to the time of the separation of the States.

There is another great danger to which a new Government is always exposed in time of war. Let us not forget that we are struggling to maintain republican principles under a representative Government. We are not so much in danger of being conquered by the horde of thieves and robbers, who are now invading our soil, as we are to so far depart step by step, and almost imperceptibly from the pursuit of the great principles of republican liberty as to find ourselves eventually ruled over by a military despotism. Such has always been the effect of long wars upon Republican Governments. We can only pursue a safe and consistent course by firmly maintaining the superiority of the civil over the military law. The rights of the civilian must be maintained.

The question of currency, always an important and complicated one, has now become one of vital importance and appeals strongly to the patriotism and liberality of the people of the South. It is one of the curses of war to create heavy taxation for its own support. The experience of modern Legislation has taught us that direct taxation is the fairest and most honest mode of raising a revenue for the purposes of Government. Under a direct system of taxation every man knows the exact amount which he pays for the support of Government, and it tends greatly to produce economy in Legislation: and, situated as we are, with our ports blockaded and deprived of commercial intercourse with the world, the system has become necessary to the existence of our Government. I am opposed, however, to that portion of the Revenue law which adopts the old tything system and taxes the produce of the farmer and planter to the extent of one-tenth part of his produce, to be paid in kind in lieu of a money tax. It is highly objectionable on account of the expense of collecting and transporting the produce—on account of its liability to loss or damage, and on account of the thousands of frauds and disputes to which it will give rise. I have always opposed the very extensive system of overland trade which has been carried on with the enemy, and also the so-called foreign trade which is conducted by running the blockade a—trade which has greatly depreciated the currency by creating bidders for gold in the money market, and to a great extent has supplied the manufacturing interest of the North with cotton, which interest would ere this have been utterly paralyzed and ruined. This trade which is conducted by speculators so much to our injury, both by land and by water, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, excepting only the importation of army supplies by the Government to be directly imported from Europe.

If elected by your suffrages, I shall cheerfully support President Davis in all legislative measures which are in accordance with my judgment, entertaining a high opinion of his ability and honesty as a soldier and a statesman; and while I think that North Carolina is equal to any of the other Confederate States, and in fact superior to nearly all of them in those elements which constitute greatness in a republican commonwealth, I shall be careful only to demonstrate this fact on occasions when a due regard to her interest and my own State pride requires it.

Fellow-citizens, I know that the soldiers of the army and their fathers and brothers at home are too wise and too patriotic to support any man for office who has not done his duty in this war. They will certainly ask the question of me and of my future opponents: What is your record? I am not afraid to answer the question, and if I did not possess a clear conscience on that score, so far from seeking your suffrages, I would hang my head in shame and seek a hiding place in some remote region of the earth, where I would never look again in the face of a Southern man. I was one of the first citizens of North Carolina to enter the army. On the 15th April, 1861, on a few hours notice, I left my family and my private interests at home, and proceeded with a few others to occupy Fort Caswell, and have been connected with the service down to the present time. And whether in the capacity of a Captain, or a Lieut. Colonel of infantry, or in my present position, I can assert that I have discharged my duties to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the various Generals who have commanded *me.* These positions were not sought. They were voluntarily tendered me under circumstances which rendered it morally impossible to decline them. I regret, fellow-citizens, that my present connection with the army will render it impossible to meet you in person during the canvass.

I am your ob't serv't,

O. P. MEARES, 4 C. T. Col. Reg't.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 20th and 22d have reached Richmond:

Movements of Lee and Hooker.—The Baltimore Sun says:—The movements of the Confederates on the upper Potomac are shrouded in impenetrable mystery. They hold Hagerstown in some force, and it is believed that they will constitute it a base of operations for drawing supplies from the Cumberland Valley. A still larger body of the enemy, estimated at eight thousand men, is believed to be at Williamsport. There has been some skirmishing at Hancock, in which it is claimed that the Confederates were repulsed.

It is absolutely impossible to state anything of importance in regard to the movements of Gen'l Hooker during the past week. All that we are permitted to know or make known, is that he has "advanced backwards," with considerable celerity, and that this new change of base is designed to meet, and, if possible, to baffle certain movements which are now making by the main army of the Confederates, under Gen. Lee.

The correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Bull Run under date of the 18th, writes that the Third army corps reached Manassas Junction on Monday morning; that the First and Eleventh corps were at Centreville; that Gen. Gregg and his division of cavalry are in the neighborhood of Warrenton Springs; that Duffie's division is at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's Gap, and Buford, with his regulars, was at Thoroughfare Gap.

On the other hand, the correspondent of the New York World places the greater portion of the Yankee army in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground, whilst another account has it that Gen. Hooker has fallen back behind the entrenchments at Alexandria.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, dating on the march, June 18th, speaking of Gen. Lee's movements says:

"It seems to be satisfactorily determined that the rebel army that moved up the Shenandoah at first, and which is now despoiling Southern Pennsylvania, is but the advance of the great army of invasion the rebels have so quietly created. It consists of a total effective force of one hundred thousand men. They have more troops in reserve. Yesterday they appeared in force with infantry, artillery and cavalry at Beverly Ford, as if to assure us that they have not withdrawn all their force on the south-side of the Rappahannock. But they have not ventured to make any demonstration against the army of the Potomac, the only enemies Hooker having found to battle with being heat, dust and the lack of water. But these enemies have been *horribly severe in their assaults.* This army in the march of Monday *suffered untold miseries.* The heat was oppressive in the extreme, with scarcely a breath of air stirring. The roads were ankle deep in dust, and, to cap the climax, the springs and streams along the way were all dry. *The whole country was filled with stragglers. Men could not be kept in ranks.* Every piece of woods was filled with them, and *no cawing or threatening could prevail on them to move on.* The ambulances were crowded with those who had given out completely. I presume there were as many as a thousand cases of sunstroke, of which at least a hundred were instantly fatal. The open country was crowded with these poor fellows dropping down by the roadside in vast numbers and in all directions. Water, water, water, is the cry on every hand."

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 21st says that the rebels, reported 40,000 strong, are at Hagerstown, fortifying. The troops at Harrisburg are expecting marching orders immediately. Gov. Curtin has received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which states that Jenkins was at Waynesboro' last evening, and has been plundering houses among the mountains. Gen. Couch has received a dispatch confirming the report of rebel cavalry at Gettysburg. The force that went to McConnellsville helped themselves to whatever they wanted in the stores, collected a large number of cattle and horses, and moved off towards Hancock. A small mounted force rode into Frederick, took and paroled the sick soldiers in the hospitals, and took a few horses and left. No attack so far on Harper's Ferry.

The last Cavalry Fight.—The fight at Aldie, in Loudoun county, Va., is represented to have been desperate, between five regiments of yankees, and Fitzhugh Lee's brigade. The yankee loss is acknowledged to be 200. The Confederate loss is reported as being heavy. The yankees captured 100 prisoners. They say they gained the day, and drove Confederates 5 miles, and returning back, held the field. The fight lasted 4 hours.

From Vicksburg.—Vicksburg dates to the 15th state that the bombardment had slackened.

The western shore of the Mississippi, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, is said to be full of Confederate troops. The Confederates hold Richmond and New Carthage, and are receiving daily accessions from the Washita river. The Confederates are sent across the Mississippi from De Soto during the night to reinforce Vicksburg. Pemberton receives supplies the same way.

A Knoxville telegram of the 18th, says that Grant will undoubtedly take Vicksburg, then flank Jackson from below, capture Port Hudson, and strike at Montgomery and Mobile at the same time.

Town Taxes.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, held on Wednesday, June 24, 1863, the subject of levying a tax for defraying the expenses and meeting the liabilities of the town for the current year being under consideration:

It is Resolved, That so far as this Board has power, the most just and equitable basis of taxation to be adopted, is the present condition of the town, is that authorised and prescribed by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to enable all the incorporated towns in this State to lay additional taxes," ratified 22d Dec. 1862, and an act entitled "An act to authorize incorporated towns to lay an ad valorem tax on slaves," ratified 3d Feb'y 1863, under which acts incorporated towns are authorized and empowered to lay taxes, for municipal purposes, on all persons and subjects which are now taxed for State and County purposes, provided such tax is uniform and proportionate to the State and County taxes.

Therefore ORDERED, That the following taxes be assessed and collected for the current year for all municipal purposes, including the purpose of paying the interest on the Bonds of the town issued and sold to pay subscription for Stock in the Western Railroad Company, and for creating a sinking fund to meet said bonds at maturity, being the same rate of taxes assessed for State purposes on like subjects, with the addition of 25 per cent., viz:

One-half of one per cent. on the valuation of real estate and slaves; money due from solvent debtors, or on hand or on deposit or in banks; money invested in manufacturing and steamboat corporations or companies; money invested in County bonds, or State bonds issued since 22d Feb'y 1861; money invested in every species of trade and traffic not otherwise herein taxed; on the valuation of household furniture above the value of $200; on all cotton and tobacco, except that which is owned by the purchaser or producer for his own use or use of his family or dependents; also excepting such cotton as may be in hand for manufacturing; also excepting all such property of the above kind as is exempted by the Revenue laws of the State.

One dollar and fifty cents upon every white or free colored poll; and upon all other subjects, persons and interests, taxed by the Revenue laws of the State for State *and County* purposes, the same rate of taxes as are assessed for State purposes, with the addition of 25 per cent. From the Minutes.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

June 24, 1863. 40-2t

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. tf

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 24.—The news from Gen. Lee's army which reached here yesterday, by the Central train, possesses interest in no common degree. It is said that the whole of our army is now beyond the Potomac, Longstreet, who was the last to cross, having passed the river at Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg, on Sunday evening. A. P. Hill is believed to have crossed at a ferd higher up the river two days before.

Whilst the rear of Longstreet was crossing the river a severe cavalry fight took place back of Leesburg, near the gap in the Kittoctan Mountains, through which his corps had just passed. We presume that all of Stuart's brigades were engaged in this fight, but have heard nothing definite.

From the best information we have, it would appear that Gen. Lee has most successfully used his cavalry to cover the movements of his infantry. Ever since Stuart's grand review in Culpeper, the enemy has been possessed with the belief that he was seeking an opportunity to make a great cavalry raid into Pennsylvania. This idea has been encouraged to that extent that our cavalry movements have engrossed all the attention of the enemy, and whilst he has been devoting all his energies to nipping the raid in the bud, our infantry and artillery have been steadily and silently moving northward in rear and to the left of our cavalry. Before the enemy had recovered from the shock they received at the battle at Brandy station, Ewell was at Front Royal, on his way to Winchester, and Hill and Longstreet beyond Warrenton, en route for the Potomac.

Persons direct from Winchester say that Harper's Ferry has been in possession of our troops since Saturday, the enemy having evacuated the place on our approach, without showing fight.

The difficulties in the way of obtaining authentic intelligence from our army are already very great, and daily increasing as the seat of active operations is moved northward. All the roads north of Winchester are strongly picketed, and no one is permitted to pass them. The same is the case as regards the roads leading from Gordonsville northward. In addition to this is the fact that none of our lines of railroad are in operation to within forty or fifty miles of the present scene of military operations. Under these circumstances it will be easily understood that the news which reaches us is tardy in its coming and then usually meagre and unsatisfactory.

Of Hooker's movements or whereabouts we know, if possible, less than of Lee's.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 25.—Persons who arrived here yesterday evening from Northern Virginia, brought not one word of news from Gen. Lee's army. It was reported here, upon what was said to be good authority, that Hooker had, within the last few days, crossed the Potomac into Maryland between Leesburg and Washington.

We may add that many persons here who, from their position, should be well informed, give it as their opinion that Gen. Lee has not crossed to the North bank of the Potomac, but is near Manassas.—*Ib.*

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, June 24.—Several private letters from Vicksburg dated the 17th inst. state that the utmost feeling of confidence exists in their ability to resist any assault, and that our entire loss, including Wednesday's fight, has been 625. The shot of Grant's batteries never injured any one—many go over the city and plunge into the river. Even the ladies come out of their houses at night to witness the bombardment, which is represented as being perfectly grand. All concur in the statement that the garrison is bountifully supplied with provisions. Full rations are still issued.

The firing at Vicksburg still continues, and is far heavier than any ever heard.

Official dispatches state that Gen. Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

Destruction of Workshops, Locomotives, &c., by the Confederates.—RICHMOND, June 25.—Gen. Imboden has destroyed all the workshops, machinery, locomotives, and cars at Cumberland. Every bridge from the Little Capon, some distance West of Cumberland, and the immense tunnel, have been destroyed. The great iron bridge was knocked to pieces. This is the greatest blow of the kind we ever gave them.

Grierson again Whipped.—JACKSON, June 25.—Col. Lyons, commanding the cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked Grierson in the rear of Banks' army on yesterday, capturing 50 prisoners and 59 wagons; also putting the remainder to flight.

The Memphis Bulletin, of 18th inst., says that the rebels are making demonstrations above and below Memphis, which is exceedingly disagreeable.

The Yankees Whipped opposite Baton Rouge.—OSYKA, June 25.—Gen. Taylor fought and whipped the Federals opposite Baton Rouge on Sunday.

Volunteers Wanted.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, June 20

JAMES C. SMITH of Cumberland is authorized to raise a company to serve for Six Months under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men. The privates will elect their company officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the muster roll is filed in this office.

DANL. G. FOWLE, Adjut't Gen'l.

I am anxious to raise a company under the above authority as soon as possible. Any persons wishing to volunteer, may address me at Fayetteville.

JAS. C. SMITH.

June 24. 40-7tpd

☞ At the suggestion of several friends, the undersigned proposes to be one of a Volunteer Company, in response to the recent proclamation of the Governor of the State. He will be glad to communicate personally or by letter, with any who may be willing to tender his services to the State, under the guarantee of the Act of the General Assembly, on which the proclamation is founded. Whatever is done, should be done promptly.

WALTER L. STEELE.

Rockingham, June 20. 40-6t*3tpd

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
JUNE 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1863.

THE NEWS.—The only material change in the situation of affairs since our last is that the yankees have been permitted to make another successful raid into the immediate vicinity of Richmond. Full particulars will be found in another column. No attempt appears to have been made to prevent the raid or to capture the raiders. Such things, when allowed to be successful, reproduce themselves. The yankees will be repeating them all over the South.

The Dispatch compliments a portion of the 44th N. C. Reg't for the stubborn defence of a bridge. The Lieut. Colonel mentioned we suppose to be Hargrove of Granville county, who holds that position in the 44th.

Nothing is yet known of Gen. Lee's whereabouts or intentions. And nothing conclusive as to Vicksburg. From both we are in hourly expectation of news of the highest importance.

RETALIATION.—The fact that our army in Maryland and Pennsylvania is carefully respecting private property, and refraining from retaliating the numberless outrages perpetrated by the yankees in all parts of the Confederacy where they have had the power to inflict injury, is exciting no little discussion, surprise, and dissatisfaction.

We confess to having ourselves felt all along, that we had *sufficiently* shown our respect for the rules of civilized warfare, and sufficiently set an example thereof to our enemies, by the noble conduct of our officers and men during the invasion of Pennsylvania last Fall, when compliments were extorted from even the invaded people by that conduct. We had thought, that as that example had not been followed by them, but on the contrary that their outrages had been even more dastardly and malignant since than before that invasion, there was no longer either an obligation or a propriety in treating them as civilized people, but that it was the duty of our army in the present renewed invasion to carry fire and sword into the homes of the vandals, who have respected no private rights or public obligations, and thus to make them *feel* the horrors of war. We thought, and still think, that no forbearance of our government or army will probably have any beneficial effect upon the vile men who control the Northern government and army.

But opportunity has enabled us within the past fortnight to collect the opinions on this subject of many gentlemen of the highest intelligence from various parts of the State, and whilst some have maintained the necessity and propriety of the most thorough retaliation, the greater number have approved of the more generous and humane and christian course so far pursued by our authorities. This has been approved upon the grounds, 1st, of its accordance with that great moral duty of nations as well as of men, *to do right*, regardless of all the wrongs which others may do. 2d, of its effect upon the feelings and good opinion of other impartial nations. 3d, of its appearance in History, after all the excitement and bitterness of the Present shall have passed away. And lastly, of its effect upon our own troops.

We have been much impressed with these views, coming from the most ardent advocates of the cause we have all so much at heart. We must not forget Who it is that has said, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Nor can it at all be questioned that the Confederacy has already secured a strong hold upon the respect and sympathy of Europe, not only by the bravery of its soldiers and the unfaltering devotion of its people, but also by its mode of conducting the war. In one instance that we remember, when President Davis avowed a determination to hang certain yankee Generals as outlaws, dispassionate Europe remonstrated, and reminded us of what is due to ourselves, if not to our enemy, and of the dark leaf in History that such an act would record to our disadvantage.

As to the effect upon our own troops, we understand that it is a well settled military axiom, that an army which is allowed to pillage and plunder and outrage a conquered enemy, is demoralized, lost, and can no more be counted on for heroic deeds and faithful service. Examples might be cited of this, but it is only necessary to recur to the bloody field of Shiloh, where the Confederate army won a great victory on one day, gave themselves up at night to sacking the enemy's camp, and the next day were beaten back, losing the advantages and glory of the first day.

But if these considerations were not sufficient to satisfy those who presume to conduct the war in their offices, far from the scene of action, we may add one more, viz: that perhaps no persons in the Confederacy have suffered more loss in property and been more outraged in feeling by the barbarism of the yankees, than President Davis and Gen. Lee. Of course none have stronger motives to retaliate upon the aggressors. If, therefore, they can forbear retaliation, so should all others, whether in or out of the army. We at least will not complain that our own preconceived views are not carried into effect in the enemy's country.

In all this we allude, of course, to individual private property. Public property and buildings, railroads, &c. &c., are indisputably fair game.

THE CURRENCY.—The Legislature of this State will meet to-morrow, its principal business being to determine on the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the strange and injurious course of the Secretary of the Treasury in discrediting the Confederate currency. We hope, and have much reason to believe, that the Legislature will make a bright record for itself and the State, and do an incalculable service to the people and to the cause, by adopting some measure calculated to put an end to the panic in some quarters, and anxiety in all, produced by the measures of the Confederate Secretary, aided by the Legislature and some of the Banks of Virginia. If these officials had endeavored to devise a plan more than all others calculated to injure the cause, it is doubtful whether they could have succeeded more effectually than they have by what was doubtless intended to promote it. We heard some "facts and figures" in Raleigh a few days ago, (but are not at liberty to use them publicly,) which put the currency question on a better footing than we had supposed, inasmuch as the amount of the Treasury notes now outstanding, of the issues which the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to *force* the people to fund—(that is, to convert into Confederate bonds, which many people do not wish to do because they cannot spare money to invest in bonds for holding)—is *less* than we had supposed; and further that the amount rapidly being funded in 7 per cent. bonds, and the amount that will be required to pay the Confederate tax, will so reduce the amount of that kind of currency as to deprive the Secretary's blunders of much of their potency for evil.

Once more, we caution our readers to permit neither themselves nor their neighbors to indulge in any misgivings about the currency. Take without hesitation all Confederate Treasury notes that are offered. If one kind are good, all are good, and we *must* make all good by prosecuting this war to a successful termination. What we preach we practice. We never look at a note to see whether it was issued before or after the 2d of December 1862, but are willing and glad to take all alike.

CANDIDATES.—It will be seen by the Card of Col. O. P. Meares, in this paper, that he is a candidate for Congress in this District. Hon. George Davis of Wilmington is also nominated through the Journal.

NEW ORLEANS REFUGEES.—At Danville, Va., on Sunday the 21st, $2069 10 were collected in three of the churches for the relief of the New Orleans refugees.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[The annexed letter was mailed in time to reach here for publication in the Observer a week ago. Where it has travelled since in the mails we cannot tell.]

WILMINGTON, June 19, 1863.

I have had an opportunity, under the best possible circumstances, of examining the works of defence for the protection of Wilmington and the Cape Fear, and confess my surprise and exceeding gratification. I had no conception of the variety and extent and power of these works, and think that we have a right to regard ourselves as free from danger from any force which the enemy is likely to bring against us, by land or water. These are strong expressions, but they are no more than the conclusions to which a personal examination, with full explanations, has brought me, contrary to my previous impressions and fears.

It was with proper appreciation of the importance of this place to the Confederate cause, that the President sent here, some six or seven months ago, one of the most distinguished Engineer officers of the old army or of the Confederate army. The loss of this place would have inflicted far more serious damage than the loss of Charleston. The latter is an extremity—a mere finger as it were, compared with this place, one of the arteries of the Confederacy. The capture of Charleston would have gratified yankee malignity and made a sensation at home and abroad. But Wilmington would have cut off the most important connection between all the Southern States and the Capital. The evil would have been immense and irreparable. And in the early part of the war, and even within a year past, it can scarcely be questioned that the yankees might readily have inflicted it—might have captured Wilmington, by land or water. But in November last the Government sent Gen. Whiting here, and under his comprehensive and skillful direction works of great power have sprung up like magic. I am not about to say here what and where those works are. That would not be proper. But I may say with truth and propriety, that they are of extraordinary extent and power; and with few exceptions they have been constructed during the seven months of Gen. Whiting's command, and under his orders. Those which were previously in existence have been remodeled and made impregnable, it is thought, to any naval force the enemy can bring against them.

There is one work, which, being in full view of the yankee blockaders, which lie some six or eight miles off, I may without impropriety specify as a sample of the stupendous works undertaken and accomplished for the defence of Wilmington. I allude to an immense mound thrown up from the level beach at Confederate Point, near Fort Fisher, from the pinnacle of which huge guns will throw a plunging fire upon any hostile vessel that may attempt to enter New Inlet, the channel being very near to this work and to Fort Fisher. The amount of labor expended upon this mound may be imagined when it is known to be 65 feet high, and broad enough at the top for the guns and men to work them. I regret that during the day I spent in visiting the other works there was not time to go nearer than a mile or two of this.

The plans of Gen. Whiting have been ably and industriously carried into execution by the commandants of posts—Col. Gwathmey at Fort Caswell, Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher, and Maj. Hedrick at Fort St. Philip and Fort Johnston. These are but a few of the works, and those which may with propriety be mentioned, having been in existence long enough for the enemy to know a good deal about them; more they can know when they venture to attack them. I will not say more than to repeat the expression of unalloyed gratification at what I have seen.

The blockade running business has developed a new feature. A steamer has arrived here which is reported to have sailed from New York and merely touched at Nassau on her way to Wilmington, with an unbroken cargo of yankee goods, supposed to be on joint account of parties in New York and Wilmington! This is a bold adventure, but it is not likely to be a successful one, if the facts be susceptible of proof, for a military guard has been stationed on board to prevent the removal of vessel or cargo.

I have been little in Wilmington during the three or four days since I arrived here; nearly all of my time having been spent on the Sound, on the river, and in the neighborhood, including a visit to the rapidly peopled "City of the Dead," Oakdale Cemetery—a place of much natural beauty, improved by art and by the hand of affection, under which it is becoming a great flower garden. Death is robbed of some of his terrors when we see the living return day by day to bend over and decorate the resting place of his victims who have "gone before."

In my rides in town I have seen evidences of great extension since I was here several years ago, and have noticed a number of very elegant dwellings put up within that time. Some of the private residences are adorned with gardens of flowers and shrubbery rarely equalled, I suspect, in the Confederacy, for either taste or extent.

A NORTH CAROLINA SHIP ARRIVED.—In our news columns to-day will be found the arrival of a steamer from England with clothing &c. for the State of North Carolina. This was an adventure made by Gov. Vance, in pursuance of authority obtained from the Convention or the Legislature, we forget which. George Sanders contracted, we believe, to furnish the desired articles, and Col. Duncan K. McRae was deputed by Gov. Vance to proceed to London, to see that the articles were of the proper quality, and to negotiate cotton bonds to pay for them. Com. Crossan was despatched to bring the ship into port, and we are happy to see that he has safely performed that duty. The comfort of our troops will be vastly promoted by this enterprise, while the saving to the State will be very great.

By late news from England we saw that this steamer, called there the Lord Clyde, had been searched for arms by the English authorities, the packages being ripped open rather roughly, so the account stated; but no arms were there, for neither North Carolina nor the Confederacy, as we are happy to learn, needs any arms. Nothing more warlike than articles of clothing being discovered, the ship was not further interfered with.

CHARACTER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says that a Brigadier General in the army—a Virginian by birth and education, a scholar who has filled offices of the highest trust in civil life—a man whom the people delight to honor—who has faced and defeated the enemy on more than one bloody field—who has commanded troops from seven States of the Confederacy—says about the North Carolina soldiers: "*They are the best clothed, the best shod, the best drilled, the best behaved; they fight the best, and plunder the least, of any soldiers he has commanded.*"

THE MILITIA.—Under the President's requisition the Governor of Georgia has called for 8,000 militia, by volunteering or draft, for local defence. So far as we have seen the following are the numbers called for: Virginia 8,000, North Carolina 7,000, Georgia 8,000, Alabama 7,000.

THE WEATHER.—The long continued and heavy rains excite serious apprehensions for the safety of the wheat crop, most of which has been cut and is now standing in shocks in the fields.

CROPS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A subscriber writes to us from Montgomery county, under date of June 20th: "We are in the midst of wheat harvest. Notwithstanding we have a great deal of smut in our wheat, it will make a bountiful yield. I never saw it better filled."

COMMUNICATIONS.—A considerable number have accumulated in the last fortnight, which will be inserted as soon as we can make room for them.

Captures at Winchester.—We captured 4,700 men, 109 officers, 30 cannons, 250 wagons, 400 horses, 20 ambulances, and all the public and private baggage, sutler's goods, &c. Not a wheel escaped.—*Enquirer, 26th.*

THE YANKEES AGAIN NEAR RICHMOND!

RICHMOND, June 26.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, the Yankee gunboats appeared in the Pamunkey river at the White House. The advance boat commenced shelling the woods, and in a short time nine other boats appeared. After a brief shelling of the woods, they proceeded to land cavalry and infantry; but we have seen no one who saw the landing, and therefore no one who could form an estimate of the number of troops who were put ashore. About 10 o'clock the Federals appeared in considerable force at Tunstall's Station, four miles from the White House and twenty miles from this city.

Many of the farmers in King William, New Kent and Charles City counties started their cattle and horses for Richmond as soon as they got wind of the raid, and a number of them arrived last night. The crops along the road were very fine, and about Monday next the oat crop would have been harvested. Of course much of this will be destroyed, and it is likely that pillaging is after all the object of this advance.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The reports of the progress of the Yankee raid from the White House yesterday came into the city fast and furious, and it is remarkable to note that they were in very few cases exaggerated, except with regard to the numbers of the foe. There was no excitement. Everybody was cool, and everybody, except those who were in militia organizations, were attending to their every day business as usual.

On Thursday evening a portion of the Federal troops—about 1,200—left the White House on the road to Hanover C. H., and upon arriving camped for the night on Col. Wickham's farm. Thursday night, at a late hour, the rest of the troops at the White House left in the same direction, and passed Old Church about breakfast time. It is believed by some that both parties met near Hanover C. H., and, on the other hand, it is supposed that the two divisions took different routes. This latter supposition is strengthened by the fact that our pickets at Mechanicsville, four miles from Richmond, were driven in early in the day, and three of them captured.

Before leaving the White House they tore up the track from there to Tunstall's Station, a distance of four miles. They also burnt the store of Mr. Dabney, at Tunstall's Station, with a full stock of goods. The excuse for this vandalism was that the building contained the Post Office.

Last evening a train arrived at the depot from Dispatch Station, and we learn by it that a gentleman during the day rode down to within 500 yards of the White House, and found there were but two wooden gunboats lying there. Not a yankee soldier was to be seen. Those who saw the troops land from the gunboats say there were not more, and probably less, than 5,000. It is more than likely that the yankees will attempt to get through to Aquia Creek, and there embark in safety on their gunboats. Yesterday afternoon there was not even a yankee picket to be seen from Tunstall's to the White House. The two gunboats there are probably left to cover their embarkation at that point, should they be intercepted in their way through by our troops.

There has been very little damage done by the yankees in the vicinity of the White House and Tunstall's Station.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the presence of the enemy at Hanover Station, 8 miles this side of the Junction, was ascertained by the interruption of telegraphic communication. It then became apparent that danger of the destruction of the South Anna bridge, on the Central railroad, was imminent, and the commandant at Hanover Junction was directed to concentrate his forces—one regiment being all that he had at his command—for its protection and defence, whilst troops from other quarters were gotten together and hurried off in the direction of the threatened point. At 4 o'clock a dispatch was received from Col. D. J. Godwin, commanding the forces at the bridge, that the enemy had made an attack, and the fight was then going on, and concluding with an appeal for the reinforcements to be hurried up.

Trains were dispatched with troops both on the Central and Fredericksburg Roads, and it was hoped they would arrive in time to resist the attack of the enemy, and save the bridges from destruction. The Central Road was regarded as being in the most imminent danger, and the larger number of well equipped and thoroughly organized troops were sent by this route, under command of Col. Gilmer, 27th North Carolina regiment. The train bearing this force left the depot in this city about 6 o'clock, but were too late to relieve the small force contending with the enemy on the South Anna, which was finally overpowered and compelled to yield the possession of the bridge to the enemy, who at once fired it, and in a comparatively short time it was completely destroyed.

Col. Godwin immediately telegraphed the fact to the commandant of this department and in his dispatch stated that the enemy were moving in considerable force on the bridge over the South Anna on the Fredericksburg road; that their force consisted of infantry, artillery, and much cavalry.

It may be well to state that up to 10 o'clock on Thursday night these bridges were protected by an ample guard consisting of an entire brigade. At that hour information was received that a raid of the enemy's cavalry was threatened at Gordonsville, and the brigade was sent from the Junction to that point, leaving but one regiment, the 44th North Carolina, and a small cavalry force, for the defence of Hanover Junction and the two South Anna bridges. What may have occurred at Gordonsville, we have no means of knowing, as no trains reached the city from that direction last evening. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the passenger train which left this city yesterday morning, as well as the one which was due here yesterday afternoon. There is no information of any train having been captured; though the material train which reached the depot about noon yesterday reported being fired into in the vicinity of Hanover C. H.

The loss of the bridge on the Central road will not be materially felt, if the bridge on the Fredericksburg road can be saved. If both should be destroyed, however, it will result in serious interruption to our communications.

Still Later.—The train which took out the troops on the Central road returned at 11 o'clock last night. From the officers on board this train we have some fuller particulars of the raid upon the road yesterday afternoon. Before attacking the bridge over the South Anna, the enemy destroyed the trestle work on the road near Hanover C H., and tore up the track for some distance. They then attacked the bridge, which was guarded by only 80 men, belonging, we are informed, to the 44th North Carolina. Perhaps there has not been more determined and desperate gallantry exhibited during this whole war than was exhibited by these gallant men in defence of the bridge. For upwards of an hour they contended with twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and only yielded when completely overpowered. The Lt. Col. commanding this guard refused to surrender his sword, even after being overpowered, and it was not until he was ruthlessly knocked down with the butt of a musket that it was wrested from him. According to one account we had eight men killed in the action, whilst another states that we lost but three. Our wounded, some half dozen in number, were left at Hanover C. H. The enemy is known to have had three killed and a number wounded.

After firing the bridge, the yankees started in the direction of the bridge on the Fredericksburg road, but on being informed by a citizen, who was a prisoner of theirs, that we had two brigades at that point and Hanover Junction, they turned their course, and marched back in the direction of the White House, passing Hanover C. H. only a few minutes before the arrival of our reinforcements. The gentleman who gave them the information with reference to our forces at the Junction, says they told him they had a cavalry force of 1,200, and a large infantry force at the White House and neighborhood, and they boasted of their intention to take Richmond last night or to-day.

Whilst in Hanover they went to the residence of Col. Wickham, where they captured Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who has been there since he was wounded in the battle of Brandy Station, on the 9th. They conveyed him away in the carriage of Col. W., which they stole. They also burned the fine barn of Col. Wickham, and one or two other out-buildings.—*Dispatch.*

The enemy burnt barns, and attempted to destroy crops on their progress through the county. They also stole horses and all movable property on the route.

Whig.

From Dr. Brockenborough they took all his negroes, horses, mules, and set fire to his wheat field. Dr. Tulley, a few miles from Dr. B.'s, on his way to visit a patient, was arrested and his case of medicines stolen from him. He offered his hat in exchange, which they took; but subsequently seized his case of medicines again.

A gentleman from James City county writes that the foe is destroying everything in that section that will burn, and stealing everything they can transport.

Enquirer.

The Scare at Washington.—A gentleman who came through the lines since the capture of Winchester by our forces says that the newspapers convey a very inadequate idea of the extent of the alarm at Washington, produced by the news of the advance of Gen Lee's army. Every available man was being hurried to the capital for its defence, and the whole city was in a perfect furore of alarm and excitement.

Official information, received here, states that under the influence of this excitement Burnside's corps has been ordered from Kentucky to constitute a portion of the army designed for the defence of the yankee Sodom.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE CAVALRY FIGHTS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NEAR MIDDLEBURG, Va., June 23.—The last week, from June 17th to yesterday, inclusive, has been characterized by incessant conflicts between the cavalry under Gen. Stuart and the enemy's. Heavy damage has been inflicted upon the latter, and he has received a lesson by which he seems disposed to profit. Nearly a week ago our cavalry drove back the enemy's near Middleburg, took a great number of prisoners, and captured two members of Hooker's staff. Engagements have occurred every day since, but that which took place on June 21st was the most severe, and one of the hottest of the war. The enemy, under Gens. Pleasanton, Stahl, and Barnes, advanced early in the morning with nearly or quite 20,000 cavalry, fifteen regiments of infantry, and four or five batteries, and attacked Gen. Stuart on the Little River Turnpike, between Middleburg and Rector's Cross Roads, at the same time moving on his left and endeavoring to cut him off from the mountains. The main body of the enemy, in front of the turnpike, consisting of 10,000 cavalry, three batteries, and two brigades of infantry, advanced with spirit, and deploying their infantry as sharpshooters, made it necessary for our cavalry to fall back. The batteries on both sides were, during this time, hotly engaged, and one piece on our side being struck by a round shot, the horses killed and the carriages disabled, was abandoned. The enemy's cavalry was very little engaged, comparatively, the infantry and artillery being their chief reliance. Gen. Stuart continued to fall back before this column, withdrawing his forces on the left at the same time, and thus drew them on nearly to Ashby's Gap, the day winding up with a brief but hot charge at Upperville, in which they were driven back and badly hurt.

Yesterday Gen. Stuart advanced in his turn, and the enemy continued to retreat before his cavalry and artillery until night. At that time he established his pickets near Aldie, and returned to his former position before the enemy's advance. The appearance of the roads indicates the severe character of the engagements. It is strewed with dead horses and many fresh graves are seen. The loss of the enemy was heavy. It was reported by citizens of Middleburg that the body of Gen. Kilpatrick, one of their most accomplished officers, passed through that night. Many of their field officers were killed, and they undoubtedly suffered heavily.

This and the fight near Brandy Station have been as hard as any during the war. In both the enemy had heavy infantry supports—we none. The result in all the recent engagements has been, on our part, entire success.

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, Miss., June 26.—A staff officer who left Vicksburg last Monday reports the garrison closely besieged. The enemy keep up a constant fire, severer than formerly, as they have got a better range of the town.

A dispatch to the Mississippian from Grenada, June 25, says:—"Major McGibbon, of the Federal army, was arrested in disguise at this place yesterday. He was reported to the Provost Marshal last week as having left Memphis on business, with a promise of ten thousand dollars reward if successful.

An entire block on Washington street was destroyed by incendiaries last week. The sappers and miners on both sides are hard at work, and can hear the sound of each others' picks. The report of two ladies having been killed by the bombardment is untrue. No citizen has been injured.

Richmond in no Danger.—The New York Herald, which always announces contemplated enterprises of the enemy with so much accuracy that it is believed by many to dictate them, told us a week or more ago, that Gen. Lee was playing a rash game in removing his army from Richmond, for that the great warrior, Dix, would be sure to take advantage of his absence and pounce upon it. Finding this threat of no avail, the yankee General is now endeavoring to carry it out, to the extent at least of a demonstration. It will not do. Not a man, not a horse, not a gun, will be withdrawn from the army of General Lee, and Dix will not take Richmond. We have a force amply sufficient to drive him back, and perhaps to capture his whole command, even without the assistance of the citizens, who are armed, organized, and prepared for action. The equanimity of the city is not, in the slightest degree, disturbed by the new demonstration, and the only fear we hear expressed is that Dix will take counsel of his discretion and retire, before he shall have gotten too far from his gunboats. We have it from high authority, that not only the city is in no danger, but that we are in a condition to chastise the yankees if they dare advance, in such a manner that they will not be in a hurry to repeat the experiment.—*Rich. Dispatch, 26th.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, June 27.—We have seen a gentleman who left the vicinity of Suffolk Thursday. He says the town has not been burnt by the enemy, nor has it been evacuated. The great bulk of the forces there has been withdrawn, but the place is strongly fortified, and there are enough of the vandals left to man the fortifications.—*Express.*

The Atlanta.—Letters from the officers and crew of the Atlanta to their relatives give some particulars of the surrender. The Atlanta was engaged by the Ericsson monitor Weehawken. The latter fired fifteen inch shell, and struck the Atlanta three times in succession. One shell struck the pilot house, completely demolishing it, wounding the Pilots Hernandez and Austin—one of them badly. The vessel then grounded, when another shell struck one of the large shutters to a port hole, piercing it through and through, and shattering it to pieces. Two officers were slightly wounded by this shell.

In this position, with the vessel aground and every shot perforating the iron and wood works and passing through her, further resistance was deemed useless, and Capt. Webb, to save life, concluded to surrender.

Savannah Paper.

Grand Gulf Evacuated.—A dispatch from John Forsyth, of Mobile, to the Columbus Times, dated 22d, says the enemy have evacuated Grand Gulf and crossed over to the West side of the Mississippi.

Calvin J. Rogers was elected to the House of Commons, from Wake, on Friday last, vice Gen. D. G. Fowle, resigned.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

Arrangements by the Judges of the Fall Circuits.

Edenton, Judge Saunders. Wilmington, Judge Osborne. Newbern, Judge French. Salisbury, Judge Bailey. Raleigh, Judge Gilliam. Morganton, Judge Howard. Hillsborough, Judge Heath. Mountain, Judge Shipp.

Supreme Court.—The Judges have delivered opinions in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Doe ex dem. Sinclair vs. Worthy, from Moore, directing a writ of possession. In Doe ex dem. Kron from Montgomery, vs. Cagle, affirming the judgment. In Newsom vs. Kinnamon, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. In McDowell vs. Hemphill, from McDowell, affirming the judgment. In Summery vs. Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Dem. ex dem. Leatherwood vs. Boyd, from Haywood, awarding a *venire de novo*. In Cope vs. Bryson, from Jackson, awarding *venire de novo*. In Norton vs. Medcalf, in equity, from Madison, bill dismissed with costs. In Whitson vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Bule vs. Murchison, from Moore, judgment reversed. In Den. ex dem. Stancil vs. Calvert, affirming the judgment. In Allison vs. McMinn, from Henderson, affirming the judgment. In Sneffin vs. Stevens, from Buncombe, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from Iredell, affirming the judgment. In Robinson vs. Burgin, in equity, from Cherokee, dismissing the bill with costs. In Long vs. Clay, in equity, from Person, affirming the order. In Samuel vs. Wilson, from Mecklenburg, petition for *certiorari* refused.—*Ral. Progress.*

DIED,

In this town, 19th inst., LAURA JANE, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth Holt, aged one year and one day. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.—Com.

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ISABELLA REEVES. She leaves four children, and a husband now in the Confederate Army, to mourn their loss.

In this town, yesterday, Mrs. CREWS, aged 87 yrs. She was a native of Wilmington, where she resided until the last year, and had been for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Near Mossneck Depot, 23d inst., GAINOR ARTAMESIA, infant daughter of Ann Eliza and M. E. McNeill, aged 2 months and 19 days.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh Death."

Near Moffitt's Mill, Randolph Co., on the 14th inst., of Typhoid fever, Miss MARY E. daughter of Paschall McCoy Esq., in the 17th year of her age. Mary was kind and affectionate to all, and possessed the friendship of all with whom she associated.

Dearest sister thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 12th inst., JOHN A. SMITH, in his 67th year, with an affection of the lungs, leaving a kind, affectionate wife with many relations and friends to mourn their loss. He died without leaving one enemy behind him, as he was kind to all, and we have good reason to believe he has gone to rest. Peace be to his ashes.

Ral. Standard please copy. P.

On the 10th inst., Jno. W. Trollinger, in the 20th year of his age, of Co. I, 57th Reg't, of Alamance county.

On 27th Feb'y, John Chandler Hale, of Co. F, 23d Reg't, of Catawba county.

Edgeworth Female Seminary,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 4th of August next.

TERMS FOR THE SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., $220; English Tuition $30; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar $30; Vocal Music $12 50; Oil Painting $30; Drawing $12 50; Grecian Painting $15; Ancient and Modern Languages, each $12 50.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 27, 1863. [illegible]

Thirty Thousand Troops under Keys and Dix Advancing on Richmond—Citizens Called Out, &c.

RICHMOND, June 27.—Information, deemed reliable, has been received at the War Department that a large force of yankees, estimated at 30,000, under Keys and Dix, are moving up the Peninsula.

A proclamation was issued this afternoon urging the citizens of Richmond and other portions of the State to perfect at once military organizations to co-operate with troops in the field.

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, June 27.—The N. Y. Times of the 23d has been received. A telegram from Harrisburg, dated the 22d, says the rebels now hold Greencastle, with a heavy column. It is believed the whole rebel forces are advancing in this direction. Every preparation is being made to meet them.

A telegram from Baltimore of the same date says that not more than 7 or 8,000 rebels are in Maryland. No engagement yet. Maryland Heights are strongly defended. The public are profoundly ignorant as to the direction of Lee with his main force.

A Cincinnati telegram dated the 22d, says yesterday nine hundred rebels crossed into Indiana, near Leavenworth, and had reached Panola. The purpose of the raid is said to burn bridges on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad.

Capt. Houston again reported Killed.—The Raleigh Progress has a letter from an officer of the 1st Cavalry, which says that Capt. Houston (W. J., we suppose) was killed in the late cavalry battles; and that the regiment lost 37 killed, wounded and missing.

Arrival of a Steamer.—WILMINGTON, June 26.—Col. Crossan arrived safely this morning, with the North Carolina steamer, loaded with clothing for our soldiers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 90 to $1. Lard $1.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Coffee—Small lots for retail, $ 75 to 4 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn—$5 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Super $33 to $34.
Fodder 7 50 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $5 50. Wheat $6 to 6 50. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, new, $6 to $8, per bushel.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—1 75 to $2 at retail.
Salt $12 50 to $14 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 60.
Spirits Turpentine 80 to 85 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1863. 41tf

QUININE, EPSOM SALTS;
Calomel, Blue Mass;
Morphine, Iodide Potash;
Cream Tartar, Bals. Copaiva;
Camphor, Gloves.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 29. 41-3t

Copartnership Notice.

I HAVE associated ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN with me in the manufacture of Lard Oil and Soap. The manufacture of these articles will be continued at my Factory on Person St., under the firm of A. McLauchlin & Co.

C. P. JONES.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1863. 1tpd

Spun Cotton Exchanged for Lard.

WE will give Spun Cotton in part payment for LARD delivered at our Factory on Person St.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

LARD OIL.—A very fine article, for sale at our Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

BAR AND TOILET SOAP.—For sale at our Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1863. 41-1mpd

HEADQUARTERS 59th Reg't N. C. Militia.

CAPTAINS of the different Companies composing the 59th Reg't N. C. Militia, are hereby notified to assemble their Companies, as required by General Order No. 11, at McLean's Cross Roads, on Saturday the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for enrollment.

S. J. COBB, Col. Comd'g 59th N. C. M.

J. P. SMITH, Adj't.

June 25, 1863. 1tpd

To Farmers and Quartermasters.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., 18th June, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

THE following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

LARKIN SMITH,
A. Quartermaster General in charge.

June 18, 1863 41-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To the Creditors and Debtors of L. J. Bradshaw, Deceased.

THE Undersigned having at November Term 1862 of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson County duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of L. J. Bradshaw, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Also, persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

J. W. GEDDENS, Adm'r.

April 8. [sn'r'b.] 41*2t4t

FOR SALE.

GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
BLACK PEPPER,
PRIME COFFEE,
BI-CARB. SODA,
SPICE,
BLACKING,
Just received and for sale by E. McMILLAN.
June 18. [illegible]

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

I WILL attend with the Assessors, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the first day of July next, for the purpose of issuing Licences and receiving the Taxes due from the following occupations:

	SPECIFIC TAX.	GENERAL TAX.
Apothecaries,	$50,	2½ per cent. on gross sales.
Auctioneers,	50,	1½ per cent on gross sales of stocks. 2½ per cent. on gross sales of other property.
Bankers,	500.	
Brewers,	100,	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Brokers,	200.	
Butchers, Bakers,	50	1 per cent on gross sales.
Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms,	40	
Commission Merchants and Commercial Brokers,	200,	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Cattle Brokers,	50,	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Circus,	100,	$10 for each exhibition.
Confectioners,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Dentists,	50.	
Distillers,	200	20 per cent on gross sales.
Distillers of fruit for 90 days or less,	60,	50 cts per gal. for first 10 gals. and $2 per gal. on all balance.
Hotels,	500	for first class.
Inns,	300	for second class.
Taverns,	200	for third class.
Eating Houses,	100	for fourth class.
Eating Houses,	30	for fifth class.
Jugglers, &c.,	50.	
Lawyers,	50	
Livery Stable Keepers,	50.	
Pawn Brokers,	200.	
Peddlers,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Physicians,	50.	
Photographers,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Retail Dealers,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Retail Dealers in Liquor,	100	10 per cent on gross sales.
Surgeons,	50.	
Theatres,	500	5 per cent on gross receipts.
Tobacconists,	50	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Wholesale Dealers,	200	2½ per cent on gross sales.
Wholesale dealers in Liquor,	200	5 per cent on gross sales.

The amount of sales from the 24th of April last to the 30th June 1863, inclusive, will be required to be listed and the tax paid on the same.

Also all profits made by any person, partnership or corporation during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by the purchase within the Confederate States and sale, during the said year, of any flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths: Provided, That the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to purchases and sales made in the due course of the regular retail business, and shall not continue beyond the present year.

The Law imposes a double tax on all persons as above enumerated, failing to pay their taxes on the first day of July, and it is imperative on the Collector to enforce the Law.

R. W. HARDIE,
Confederate Tax Collector for Cumberland Co.

June 24, 1863. 40 2t

Saw and Grist Mill for sale,

AT AUCTION.

I will sell at public sale, on Tuesday, July 14, my Saw and Grist Mills, located near the mouth of Cross Creek. These mills are in good running order. Intending to change my business, I offer them for sale. They can be examined any time on the premises.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1863. 41-5tpd

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on to-morrow, TUESDAY, 30th inst., TWENTY SHARES Stock of Bank of Clarendon.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

June 20. 1t

Horses for Sale.

THE subscriber has ten or twelve HORSES, suitable for plantation use, which he would like to sell during the week.

D. G. MacRAE.

June 29, 1863. 41-2t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, the price of Gas will be twelve ($12) dollars per thousand feet. By permission of Board of Directors.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

June 29. 1t

CONFEDERATE TAX LISTS.

THE Assessors for the County of Cumberland will meet at the Office of A. M. Campbell on THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863, to receive the Confederate Tax Lists for this County, on the following subjects of taxation, viz: Naval Stores, Salt, Wines and Spiritous Liquors, Tobacco—manufactured or unmanufactured, Cotton, Wool, Flour, Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Rice, and other agricultural products, the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863.

Also, all Moneys, Bank Notes or other Currency on hand or on deposite on the first day of July, and the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this Act.

R. W. HARDIE,
Confed. Tax Col. for Cumberland county.

June 25. 40-tf

HEADQUARTERS 54th Reg't N. C. Militia.

CAPTAINS of Companies will comply with General Order No. 11, and assemble their respective Companies in Fayetteville on July 2d, at "Military Green," for enrollment.

WM. McL. McKAY,
Col. Com'dg 54th Reg't, N. C. M.

G. H. HAIGH, Adj't. 1t

We are obliged to increase our charges for professional services to an *additional* 50 per cent. on the Fee bill which ruled before the current year, to commence on 1st July next.

Half yearly settlements desired.

B. W. ROBINSON.
K. A. BLACK.
H. A. McSWAIN.
JAS. A. MacRAE.
T. D. HAIGH.
W. C. McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, June 24, 1863 40 3tpd

DRY GOODS.

JUST received, one case FIGURED LINENS;
Calicos, Castor Oil;
Liverpool Salt;
Alum Salt;
N. O. Syrup;
English Copperas and Mustard.

P. TAYLOR.

June 23 40-1St

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin,

OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 4, 1863. 26-118tpd

Tooth Brushes,

Fine-tooth Combs,
Large Needles,
Pins, assorted sizes.
For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 22. 39i3w

MEDICINES.

ALOES, BAL. COPAIBA, QUININE;
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts;
Blue Mass, Calomel, Ammonia;
Cream Tartar, Spts Nitre;
Chlor. Potass, Iod. Potass;
Opium, Camphor, Morphia;
Co. Syr. Sarsaparilla, Senna;
Norwood's Tinct. Vera Viride;
Nit. Silver, [illegible];
Veratrine, Salicine, &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
June 18. [illegible]

COW LOST.

MY COW is on East side of Cape Fear, somewhere opposite to Campbellton, being driven into the river by boys and can't find her way back. She is marked with crop in each ear, has a bell on, white in her face, white on back and belly, red on neck and sides. Whoever will take her up and let me know it, or bring her up to me in Campbellton, will be liberally rewarded.

The said cow was bought in the upper part of [illegible] county and may probably find her way back to that county.

[illegible]

June 18, 1863. [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 22.—We have been able to learn little more of the movements of our armies under Gen. Lee than is contained in the extracts from yankee papers, published in other columns of this journal. But what little we do get is rather more entitled to credit than the Northern accounts.

A gentleman who left Martinsburg on Friday, states that Gen. Rodes, who commands our advance division, on Wednesday last, had his headquarters at Hagerstown, Maryland, and that on the same day, Gen. Jenkins with our vanguard, consisting of five thousand cavalry, had commenced the destruction of public property at Chambersburg, Penn. Chambersburg is about 5 miles north of Martinsburg, and 20 miles north of Hagerstown. This gentleman stated that he had *heard* that Longstreet occupied Harper's Ferry, which had been evacuated by the enemy, and that Gen. Lee's headquarters were at Millwood, near Winchester. The truth of this latter news is very doubtful. The general opinion amongst well informed persons here is that Gen. Lee, with the bulk of his army, is nearer Leesburg or Centreville than Winchester. Hooker is believed to be in front of Lee, wherever that is.

The prisoners taken at Winchester and thereabouts will arrive in Staunton to-day. There are numbers of persons, recently arrived here, who passed them near Harrisonburg yesterday, but, curious to tell, none who have seen them can make them out more than 2500. By first accounts they were represented at 9,000, then at 5,000, and now at 2500. At this rate none at all will ever reach this city.

Since Saturday the city has been greatly exercised by the report that a great two day's cavalry fight had taken place in Fauquier county. The scene of the battle or battles is located on the road leading from Aldie, a village on the west side of the Kittoelan mountains, 12 miles south of Leesburg, to Ashby's Gap. The story is that Stuart while menacing Hooker's rear was attacked by Stoneman near Aldie. The battle lasted all day, the advantage remaining with us, and we having taken 600 prisoners. The next day (Friday) Stoneman being reinforced and supported by infantry, renewed the fight, drove us to Middleburg, in the direction of Ashby's Gap, and recaptured 4 of the 600 prisoners we had taken on the previous day. At this juncture reinforcements having come to Stuart, he in turn drove Stoneman back, and continued to push him when night came on and put an end to the contest. Our loss in killed and wounded is put at 200. This sounds very well, and we should be disposed to extend to it considerable credit but for two facts which we will mention. First, we have seen an officer of the army who left Culpeper C. H. yesterday morning, and, although Culpeper C. H. is only 35 miles from Aldie, the reported battle ground, he heard nothing of the fight until he reached this city. That there has been one or more cavalry skirmishes in the upper part of Fauquier, we think is very likely. But we do not believe there has been anything more as yet.—*Examiner.*

Reported Cavalry Fight.—RICHMOND, June 22.—Passengers on the Central train, on Saturday afternoon, brought a report that Gen'l Stuart had had another severe cavalry fight with the Yankees on Thursday or Friday in the neighborhood of Salem, in Fauquier. That there has been an engagement we have no doubt, but the particulars of it, or the locality where it occurred, have not reached us in a definite form.

The first reports stated that the fight commenced on Thursday afternoon, continued until night, and was renewed on Friday morning—that on Thursday we captured about 600 prisoners, but the enemy receiving heavy reinforcements during the night, renewed the attack the next morning, recapturing 400 of the prisoners. Our men were subsequently reinforced and the enemy driven back.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Saturday morning, and arrived here last night says about 230 prisoners reached that town on Friday night, who were captured in a cavalry fight at Aldie, in Loudoun county, on Thursday. This is perhaps the engagement first reported. The gentleman alluded to did not learn anything with reference to the fight or the loss sustained by us, but was under the impression that it was not considerable.

Dispatch, 22d.

Cavalry Fight at Rector's Cross Roads.—RICHMOND, June 22.—An extract from a private letter received in Richmond by Beverly Tucker, Esq., says: 'Your gallant boy was wounded yesterday in a terrible cavalry fight between this brigade (Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's, under Col. T. T. Munford,) and Pleasanton's division. Our loss not heavy. The enemy was *severely punished.* We lost, say 40 prisoners captured, 75, killing one Colonel, capturing another, and many officers."

Another letter to a gentleman in this city, states that a whole regiment of Rhode Island cavalry, with horses and equipments, were captured in this fight, and that Mosby has captured several officers of Gen. Hooker's staff, together with a number of very important documents relating to future operations, &c., &c.—*Enquirer.*

The Capture of Winchester.—The following extract from a letter from an officer in a Richmond battery to his brother in this city, (says the Richmond Examiner,) gives the clearest and most correct idea of the manner of the capture of Winchester and the movements of our troops immediately preceding that event, that has yet been given to the public. To those unfamiliar with the geography of the Valley, that they should read the account with a map before them, is essential to the proper understanding and appreciation of the skill with which Gen. Ewell threw the meshes of his net around the army of Milroy. It will be seen that before the latter was aware of the approach of danger, his position was surrounded and his principal avenues of retreat held by our troops. We give the extract:

FOUR MILES BEYOND WINCHESTER, June 15.

* * * "On the 11th instant, Ewell's corps to which our battalion is attached, started from Culpeper C. H. We marched that day to Little Washington, in Rappahannock county, 26 miles, and on the next day reached Front Royal on this (west) side of the Blue Ridge, 23 miles from Little Washington, having made 49 miles in the two days. Five days before our arrival at Front Royal, Gen. Jenkins, who was stationed at Middletown, 12 miles south of Winchester on the Valley Pike, had carefully picketed the roads on this side of the Ridge leading from Front Royal to Winchester, and in consequence of this wise precaution Milroy knew nothing of our arrival at Front Royal. The old despot and outlaw was enjoying himself freely in oppressing women and children and old men of this section, when suddenly and unexpectedly we stepped in and interrupted his congenial occupation.

"At Front Royal, our corps split into three parts. Rodes' division moving rapidly to the right of Winchester, passed through Millwood to Berryville, and then swung round towards Martinsburg. The object of this movement was at once to invest Winchester on the North, and to prevent reinforcements reaching General Milroy from Harper's Ferry. As showing how utterly ignorant the Yankees were of our approach, I may mention that a friend of mine, who lives near Berryville, tells me that he saw a party of Yankees walking leisurely down the road to that place, and that before they had gotten out of sight Rodes' skirmishes passed through his yard, going in the same direction, and that Gen. Rodes told him he expected to capture the yankee force at Berryville.

"From Front Royal Gen. Johnson's division moved directly up the Pike towards Winchester, extending his line to the right, as he neared the town.

"Gen. Early's division, to which we are attached, moved to the left, entered the Valley Pike at Newtown, and pressing towards Winchester, drove the yankees out of Kernstown and into Winchester. We continued the pursuit to within two miles of the town.

"Thus it will be seen that Rodes was north of Winchester, Johnson south and east of it, while our division stretched from the Valley Pike on the south to the Romney road on the northwest. If all the roads had been *securely* closed the whole yankee force would have been compelled to surrender in the town.

"The town was strongly fortified, and if the yankees had fought courageously (which they did not do) we could not have taken their works without suffering great slaughter. They were 8000 strong, and had 23 splendid pieces of artillery.

"It was with great difficulty we could find for our guns a position on a level with the yankee forts, and we spent the whole of Saturday manœuvreing about the hills. On Sunday evening, after some delay, we (the artillery of Early's division) took position on a hill between the Romney road and the Martinsburg Pike, 1200 yards from the nearest yankee fort. Every gun and man was concealed and perfect silence observed until everything was in readiness for the attack. On the preconcerted signal being given we opened 20 guns on the nearest work of the enemy, silencing its guns almost immediately. This fire of our artillery so intimidated the yankee infantry, that when our troops charged they took the first fortification almost without resistance. Night now coming on prevented our further advance that night. We had captured a very commanding position with the loss of one horse in our battalion killed and one man wounded. Col. Jones' battalion, which occupied a position on our left, suffered but little more than we did, and the infantry lost but very few men.

"The situation of the yankees was now utterly hopeless, for in the morning we should have torn them to pieces with our artillery. They appreciated their danger, and attempted during the night to cut their way out, leaving all their guns, wagon trains, ordnance stores, &c. As soon as we became aware that they were leaving their works our troops closed in upon their retreating columns, capturing, I believe, nearly all of them. I have myself seen several thousand of the prisoners and hear of others. Milroy is said to have escaped in citizen's dress."

The Whig has the following letter from an officer:—

4 MILES NORTH OF WINCHESTER, June 16.

We advanced down the Valley, Friday night, just below Middletown, and the next morning we were joined below New Town by Gen. Early, with —— men. Just before he came up we opened upon the yankees with artillery and continued the excitement by very heavy skirmishing and shelling until night. At the same time Gen. Ewell was on the Front Royal road with about —— men—a portion of which Gen. Rodes took around by Berryville, capturing that place, with all the stores, and some 1,500 prisoners. He then advanced to Martinsburg and captured it, with some 1,200 prisoners.

In the meanwhile, we had almost entirely surrounded Winchester. About 4 o'clock Saturday evening, our batteries got into position, and commenced shelling the yankee fortifications, continuing the fire until dark.

A Louisiana brigade charged and took a battery of six guns. We then only had the main fortifications to contend with. Our batteries did splendid work. I saw at least 15 or 20 shell burst inside the fort. After dark, our line of skirmishers was advanced to the edge of the town. We laid there all night. Early in the morning we advanced into Winchester, finding that the yankees had retreated, leaving their fortifications and everything—wagons, knapsacks, guns, stores, etc. —in the greatest confusion. It would have done you good to have seen our men double-quicking through the town.

Now came "the tug of war." On the other side of Winchester they were attacked by Gen. Ewell, causing them to slacken the rapidity of their retreat. The Maryland Battery (Dement') suffered at this time very severely. The yankee's charged the battery, making a desperate effort to cut their way out, but they were mowed down by grape and canister. All the guns were saved; at one piece every man was wounded but two.

It is reported by the yankee prisoners that their force was about 8,000 men, with 28 pieces of artillery. We have captured already upwards of *two-thirds of their forces.* Capt. M. and myself counted the prisoners we had inside the fortification yesterday evening. There were at that time 3,880. Afterwards a good many more were brought in, and a number were left in the hospitals. We captured 25 pieces of artillery.

Milroy took his departure Monday morning about 3 o'clock on horseback, taking the fields and flanking our pickets.

Gratifying a desire to be paroled.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald tells the following good story of a recent occurrence at Hagerstown, Maryland:—

"While Gen. Jenkins was in Hagerstown he exhibited many traits which it is to be hoped are characteristic of the man. About noon yesterday a lieutenant and five men, wearing the uniform of Union soldiers, crept out of some of the houses of the town where they had been hidden, and delivered themselves up. When they made their appearance before Gen'l Jenkins, the following conversation occurred:

Jenkins—Hallo! Who are you, and where did you come from?

Lieutenant—We belong to the Union army, or did belong to it, but we don't wish to fight any longer against our Southern brethren, so when our forces left here, we stayed behind, and to-day we came out to be paroled.

Jenkins—What did you say about "Southern brethren?" By God, if I thought I had a twenty-fifth cousin who was as white livered as you are, I would kill him and set him up in my barnyard to make sheep own thier lambs. I'll show you how I parole such pukes as you are. You are too damned miserable to be paroled in military style.

So saying he ordered a detail of six men and a Sergeant—"good, lusty fellows, with thick boots" —who paroled the recreant Federals to the west border of the town, where the paroling process ceased, and the detail and crowd came back highly pleased with Jenkins' mode of paroling cowards."

Poor Old Abe.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, no one who sees Mr. Lincoln can now fail to be struck with his altered appearance as compared with his looks of two years ago. He looks ten years older, and the expression of his face is haggard and careworn in the extreme. His eye is restless, and is constantly wandering; at times with a vacant expression; at others in a manner indicative of positive terror. He has exactly the demeanor of a man whose rest is broken by remorse, and to whose pillow tranquil sleep is a stranger.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mobile Advertiser, 17th inst.

We have at last direct and positive intelligence from beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all the doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing us for some weeks past. We gather our information from an intelligent gentleman, just from the headquarters of Gen. Kirby Smith, who crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez last Friday. The first important fact we learn is, that Gen. Smith is fully posted as to the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is directing the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on this side the river in the work of raising the siege of those two cities. Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from which point he has easy water communication with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, by the Red, Black and Tensas rivers. His troops are already at the posts selected for them in carrying out Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. To this end Gen. Walker's division, of Gen. Dick Taylor's army, was already at Young's Point with 7,000 men, and the artillery necessary to command the river as to transports and other wooden vessels.

Three thousand men, under Brig. Gen. Green, were on the peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position, with the aid of Gen. Gardner's batteries, to completely close the river to the enemy's boats.

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, was on the march for that point, his object being the same, to command the river and cut off Grant's supplies. The great fall in the Mississippi, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities for these operations. The narrowness of the stream forced passing vessels to come within easy range of the shore batteries, while the river had sunk so low, that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrisons of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits, each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies.

News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering from want of water, and suffering still more from being obliged to drink the waters of the Big Black, which is very unwholesome.

As our informant says, Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this, among other reasons: that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He is in regular communication with the west of the Mississippi, and all are working to a common end—the starvation of the enemy, the raising of the siege, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldsonville.

Red river is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the east and the west banks of the Mississippi at Natchez and many other places was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side, and have probably passed by this time.

Gen. Magruder has his eyes fixed upon Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow soldiers nearer the scene of action.

The foregoing facts may be relied on for their general accuracy; and they put a new face on the great campaign in the valley.

Pemberton and Gardner—shut up in their strongholds, with plenty to eat and drink, and ample powder and ball for the entertainment of the enemy—defy and laugh at the hosts who are scowling and digging outside of their works. While Grant sits down quietly—that is, as quietly as Big Black water and the sun and musquitoes will permit—to starve out Pemberton, Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor are arranging little details to starve him out and compel him to abandon his unhealthy locality.

Once again, our climate comes to our aid. The rivers have fallen with unwonted rapidity and the enemy's vessels stranded on sand-banks, are beauty spots on the picturesque scenes of the great river. If Grant is forced to retire, many of the vessels of the Yankee fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson must be lost. When scarcity, bad water, malaria and demoralization have done their work upon Grant's hosts, Johnston's opportunity will have arrived, and we have strong hopes that a combined attack between him and Pemberton will result in realizing one of those "pulverizing" military operations of which we read so much in Northern papers.

We think the "situation" greatly relieved, and we certainly "breathe freer." We can now afford to await events with becoming patience.

Pleasant Reading.—Among the papers captured at Winchester by our troops were the following:—

WINCHESTER, June 11.

Maj. Gen. SCHENCK, Baltimore:—

I have this place well fortified, and am well prepared to hold it, as Gen. Tyler and Col. Piatt will inform you; and I can and would hold it if permitted to do so against any force the rebels can afford to bring against me, and I exceedingly regret the prospect of having to give it up, and it will be cruel to abandon the loyal people that are in this county, to the rebel fiends again.

R. H. MILROY, Maj. Gen.

WINCHESTER, June 12.—Maj. Gen. Schenck: —Telegrams received. I can at any time, if not cut off from Martinsburg, have sufficient transportation to take all public stores away from here in six hours. The 12th Pennsylvania cavalry had a skirmish with a rebel cavalry force of about 500, twelve miles from here, on the road to Front Royal, this afternoon. The 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and 87th Pennsylvania infantry, with one section of artillery, had a splendid little skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry, this side of Middletown, at the same time. The 13th skirmished with the rebels a short time and drew them into an ambuscade of the 87th and artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded and 37 taken prisoners. No casualties on our side. The enemy are probably approaching in some force. I am entirely ready for them; I can hold this place. Please state specifically whether I am to abandon it or not. R. H. MILROY, Maj. Gen.

WINCHESTER, June 11, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Schenck, Headq'rs, Baltimore:—Just in from inspection of fortifications and troops. All works fine—can whip anything the rebels can fetch here. How is Mrs. Piatt? Answer at Martinsburg.

DONN PIATT.
Lieut. Col. and Chief of Staff.

On the 13th the place was ours.

$90 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Headquarters of the 35th Reg't N. C. T., of D. P. JACKSON, JOHN and NEILL McINNIS, who deserted on the 12th of December 1862. Jackson is six feet four inches high, fair complection, light hair, gray eyes, and will weigh about 225 lbs. John McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair, black eyes and will weigh about 170 lbs. Neill McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair and beard, black eyes, and will weigh about 140 lbs. The above reward will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver them at Headquarters 35th Reg't N. C. T., or $30 for the delivery of either.

E. McN. BLUE,
Capt. Co. C, 35th Reg't N. C. T.

June 3, 1863. 37*4tpd

FROM THE NORTH.

The whole North is convulsed with panic at the strike into their territory, and are at a loss to know what it means. The N. Y. Herald, in some speculations on the subject, says:

What then is the grand object of this Northern movement of the rebel army of Virginia? We answer Washington. There is a prize worth all the costs and hazards of the adventure. Lee's army, from North and South Carolina and from Tennessee, has been heavily reinforced. Hooker's force has been considerably diminished, though still a powerful army. Lee may exaggerate the depletions of his enemy, and be too confident of his own strength. At all events, we suspect that he is manœuvring to draw out from Washington and to divide the forces of Hooker in movements for the defence of the border States, and that then, watching its opportunity, the main body of the rebel army will descend upon the rear of the national capital. In this view of the matter we think the War Office will act wisely in holding the army of the Potomac together, and between Washington and the main rebel army, however alarming may appear the menaces of this or that rebel column against Harrisburg or Pittsburg.

The Northern States will soon have an auxiliary force in the field, competent to meet all marauding detachments of the enemy, and competent besides to garrison the defences of Washington, and thus enable the government to add twenty-five or thirty thousand veteran troops to the army of the Potomac, or to the army of the James river peninsula, for a practical diversion against Richmond. In fact, this Northern advance of the rebel army of Virginia in reviving the martial spirit of the loyal States, and in promptly bringing out their reserved militia and volunteers, affords the War Office a most favorable opportunity, not only for demolishing the rebel army of Virginia, but for stealing a march into Richmond while the enemy is attempting to draw away the army of the Potomac in order to steal a march upon Washington.

It is conjectured that Lee's programme is substantially that of last September, and that it will probably culminate in another great battle on the field of Antietam. Such a contingency may possibly occur; but we can hardly imagine that it enters into the plans or calculations of Gen. Lee, or Gen. Hooker, or the War Office. It is evident that the whole rebel army is in motion towards Maryland and Pennsylvania; but it remains to be seen whether, on crossing the borders, it will move southward for the rear of Washington or Baltimore, northward for Harrisburg and Philadelphia, or Westward for Pittsburg, and a grand raid into Ohio.

We cannot imagine that Lee will hazard the experiment of moving down upon Baltimore or Washington, while Gen. Hooker is in a position either to confront him or get in his rear and cut him off from his line of retreat; nor do we suppose that if Lee had designed to march upon Harrisburg and Philadelphia he would have sent forward a detachment of his forces in advance sufficiently strong only to give the alarm to Pennsylvania, and sufficient time to Gen. Couch to muster a force on the banks of the Susquehanna competent to protect the whole line of the river against even 100,000 men; nor can we believe that he has any design of leading his army on a wild goose chase over the Alleghany Mountains for Pittsburg.

Work of the Alabama.—By the last West India mail, news was brought of the destruction by the Alabama of the ship Charles Hill, Capt. Franklin Percival, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Montevideo. The destruction of this vessel and her cargo caused much uneasiness in Liverpool amongst the English merchants who have shipped goods in American bottoms.

Capt. Percival states that the Charles Hill sailed from Liverpool for Montevideo on the 12th of February last, with a cargo of salt. On the 25th of March, being in latitude 1 28 north, and longitude 26 30 west, he was overhauled by a steamer, which turned out to be the Alabama. An armed boat's crew soon boarded the Charles Hill, and conveyed the captain to the Alabama, where he was introduced to Capt. Semmes. After looking over the ship's papers, Capt. Semmes informed Capt. Percival that his vessel was lawful prize to the Confederate Government, and he then requested Capt. Peroival to go on board his own vessel and bring his clothing, chronometer, &c., back to the Alabama. This done, the crew of the Alabama commenced pillaging the Charles Hill of all the stores and coals, after which they set her on fire and left her on the 27th of March. Capt. Percival and his crew were kept prisoners on board the Alabama for several days, when they were landed on one of the West India Islands, and after remaining there for some days they were carried to Pernambuco in a Brazilian schooner. Capt. Percival and his officers then made a solemn protest against the destruction of the ship. It is stated that our government is about to be appealed to to take some steps so as to guard against a repetition of these outrages on British property.—*London News, June 5.*

Yankee Cruelty—Forty-Three Negroes Drowned.—One of the most atrocious incidents of the whole war was yesterday related to us by a gentleman of this city, who obtained the facts from Capt. Jas. G. White, of King William county, who vouches for the accuracy of the statement. Some days ago, when the Yankees made their raid to Aylett's, they visited the place of Dr. Gregg, living in the neighborhood, and took from their comfortable homes forty-three negroes, who were hurried off to York river and placed on board a vessel bound northward. Along with these negroes, as a prisoner, was a gentleman named Lee, a resident and highly respectable citizen of King William, who has since been released and allowed to return to his home. He states that when the vessel arrived in Chesapeake Bay the small-pox made its appearance among the negroes, that disease having existed to some extent among the same family before they were dragged from their homes in King William. The Captain of the yankee vessel and his crew were greatly alarmed at the appearance of the disease on board, and very soon determined to rid the vessel of the presence of the negroes. Without attempting to make the shore, and, not considering for an instant the inhumanity of the cruel deed, the whole negro cargo was thrown into the Bay, and every one left to perish by drowning. Not one, perhaps, escaped the cruel fate visited upon them by those who profess to be their earnest friends and warmest sympathisers.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Glorious News from our navy.—One of our cruisers has captured six United States merchant vessels near the mouth of the Chesapeake. Another has appeared about fifty miles off the coast of Delaware, and so alarmed the Yankees that they have despatched thirty war vessels in search of her. The Alabama, Florida and Georgia are still on the war path, and the news from them is important and interesting—*Rich. Eng'r, 22d.*

Reinforcements for Rosecrans.—There is now no doubt that Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced by an addition of nearly if not fully 20,000 men to his army. They arrived in Murfreesboro' on Sunday of last week, and are believed to have come from garrisoned points in Kentucky and from Nashville, at which point it is reported there remains only a force of 6,000

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Internal Improvements met in this City on Friday last, (says the Raleigh Standard) present His Excellency Gov. Vance and J. H. Flanner, Esq. The Hon. E. G. Reade was prevented by indisposition from being present. The following appointments were made.

Directors in the North Carolina Railroad.—John Everett of Wayne, John D. Flanner of Craven, Rufus S. Tucker of Wake, Albert Johnson of Wake, John Berry of Orange, Cyrus P. Mendenhall of Guilford, D. A. Davis of Rowan, and W. C. Means of Cabarrus. Ralph Gorrell, State proxy.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.—Peter G. Evans of Carteret, C. R. Thomas of Carteret, A. T. Jerkins of Craven, W. B. Wadsworth of Craven, Council Wooten of Lenoir, Jas. M. Parrott of Lenoir, J. H. Peebles of Lenoir, and Council Best of Wayne. William H. Oliver, State proxy.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—R. W. Lassiter of Granville, J. B. Littlejohn of Franklin, and George Little of Wake. Dr. E. A. Crudup, State proxy.

Western N. C. Road.—J. M. Cathey of Haywood, W. W. Avery of Burke, A. M. Powell of Catawba, William Murphy of Rowan, N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe, Geo. F. Davidson of Iredell, F. E. Shober of Rowan, S. B. Erwin of McDowell. Anderson Mitchell, State proxy.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—Henry M. Shaw of Currituck, Charles Wood of Perquimans, and John H. Leary of Chowan. John M. McDowell, State proxy.

The following well-timed and appropriate resolution was offered by Gov. Vance, and adopted. We trust it will have the desired effect:

WHEREAS, Owing to the greatly increased travel and transportation on our Railroads during the last two years, increased expenditures have been necessary to keep them in proper repair, and the Railroad companies have been compelled thereby to raise from time to time their rates of freight and travel; and whereas, the agricultural interests of the State, which is our main reliance to support and carry on the war, may be seriously injured if no restriction or limitation is placed on these charges:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, That hereafter, no further increase of charges should be made by any Railroad company, unless a cause for it should arise which does not now exist; and that only a sufficient sum of money should be raised by each of said companies to defray their necessary expenses, to provide for the repairs and renewal of their Roads, and to declare such dividends as may be reasonable in amount. And the State proxies at the meetings of companies hereafter to be held are hereby instructed to ascertain what limitation, if any, may be necessary to effect these objects.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Randolph county, on the 3d inst., an IRON GRAY MARE. Said Mare is eight years old, nearly medium size, works well and is a good traveller. No doubt the thief intends trading her or selling her for a cavalry horse. I hope the public will keep a good look out, and assist me in getting my horse again, as this is the only one I have, and am a poor widow and lost my only child in the service of the Confederate States.

ANN HILL.

Forest's Mills, Randolph Co., June 5. 37*5tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863. David McKeller and wife Mary K. McKeller and Alex. McMillan, against James McMillan, Adm'r of Alex. McMillan, and Arch'd McMillan.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863. William W. Brown, Administrator of James R. Brown, dec'd, against John G. Brown, Daniel P. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, William W. Brown, Jr., Joshua Williamson and wife Julia Ann, James P. Watters and wife Lely, Arch'd M. Baker and wife Elizabeth P.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dan'l P. Brown, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863. William Bracey, Administrator of John Bracey, dec'd, vs. James Bracey, Samuel Bracey, Alexander Bracey, Elijah Williams and wife Martha, William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Evander McCormick and wife Susan, Queen Britt and wife Martha, Elisabeth Trawick, and John Lewis.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Queen Britt and wife Martha, and Elisabeth Trawick, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1863.

Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dec'd, vs. Rily Carmichael and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of July A. D., 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of Richmond County Court, at Office in Rockingham, May 20, 1863.

35*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS

June 4, 37*4t

WAR NEWS.

The Cavalry Fight in Fauquier.—RICHMOND, June 23.—From an officer who was wounded in the recent cavalry fight in Fauquier, and who reached this city last evening by the Central train, we have some particulars of the engagement. On Wednesday night, shortly after dark, Gen Robertson's brigade attacked and routed the 1st Rhode Island reg't, who were on picket at Middleburg, on the road running from Aldie to Ashby's Gap. Aldie is about ten miles northeast of Centreville, and thirty miles from Alexandria. The night being dark, we did not, after driving them out of Middleburg, pursue the Rhode Islanders till the next morning, when Robertson made another dash at them, and succeeded in capturing the whole regiment, with their horses and equipments.

The enemy then advanced to meet us in heavy force, and a very severe battle ensued, which lasted until night and was renewed the next day (Friday). We had three brigades engaged from first to last, viz: Robertson's, Fitz Lee's (commanded by Col. T. T. Munford,) and William H. F. Lee's (commanded by Col. Chambliss.) Our success up to Thursday night, at which time our informant left, was complete; but in the battle of the next day, the enemy is reported, in some measure, to have retrieved his loss of the previous day, and recaptured most of his prisoners. Forty of our men are believed to have been taken prisoners. The number of our killed and wounded is said to have been small.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was greater than in any cavalry fight during the war. One Colonel is said to have been killed and another captured.

Two hundred of the Yankee prisoners had arrived at Winchester.

It is reported that about the time or just before this battle, Mosby, who, with his partisan corps, is acting independently, captured somewhere in the neighborhood of Centreville, several officers of Hooker's staff, and carried them, with valuable papers found in their possession, to General Stuart.

It is proper to add that up to eight o'clock last evening, no official intelligence of this battle had been received at the War Office. At a late hour last night, it was said the President had received a dispatch from Gen Lee, stating that Stuart had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry for several consecutive days.—*Examiner.*

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, June 23.—The prisoners taken at Winchester, and in that vicinity, arrived in Staunton last evening. Our whole regiment is composed of renegade Virginians. A gentleman who came from Staunton yesterday says that there arrived there Sunday evening about one hundred of the yankee wagons captured at Winchester. Each wagon was drawn by four splendid yankee horses, was loaded with yankee muskets, and had a yankee cannon hitched on behind.—*Examiner.*

From the South West.—JACKSON, June 20.—A soldier who escaped from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th, reports that Majors J. P. Thompson and F. M. Cowan were taken from the jail of that place and hung under Burnside's order forbidding recruiting in that State.

Citizens just in report a heavy engagement between Jackson's cavalry and the enemy at Big Black Bridge, at the time they left.

Musketry and cannonading awful and terrific was heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 19.—Special to Mississippian, dated Panola 10th, says a heavy force of yankee cavalry is marching on Yockona, between that point and Grenada. Hatch and Wallace's yankee cavalry were rigging rafts to cross the Tallahatchie, with the intention of destroying the road below Panola, cutting off Johnston's supplies. Another force were crossing Coldwater near Senatobia. They came from Memphis.

Gen. Johnston issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in this department who will return to their commands immediately.

OSYKA, June 20, via Mobile, 21st.—Occasional firing was heard at Port Hudson, during last night.

NATCHEZ, June 18.—Information which can be relied on, from Bayou Sara, says Banks had left with ten thousand whites and legions of blacks, the latter guarded. The yankees left their horses. Logan's cavalry was in one mile of them with a detachment of eighty; placed so as to cut them off completely. They stole all the plate from David Barrow's house, and Bayou Sara is a ruin. Churches were desecrated by them. The coast is clear at Bayou Sara.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In McLaurin vs. Fairley, in equity, from Richmond; declaring the plaintiffs entitled to partition, &c. In Gibbs vs. Curtis, in equity, from Cumberland; demurrer overruled. In Bailey vs. Moore, from Johnston; reversing the Judgment. In Bynum vs. Jackson, in equity, from Chatham. In Delancy vs. Delancy, in equity, from Rockingham; bill dismissed with costs.

By BATTLE, J.—In Doe ex dem, McDougald vs. McLean, from Harnett; venire de novo. In Sims vs. Smith, in equity, from Franklin; plaintiff entitled to a decree. In Lewis vs. Webster, in equity, from Stokes; directing a decree for an account. In Hancock vs. Parks, in equity, from Randolph; no error in the order appealed from. In Boswell vs. Brinsfield, in equity, from Rockingham, bill dismissed with costs.

By MANLY, J.—In Graham vs. Buckhannon, from Richmond; venire de novo. In McLaurin vs. Buchanan, from Richmond; reversed and venire de novo. In McLaurin vs. Buchanan, from Richmond; venire de novo. In Rouse vs. Lee, in equity, from Lenoir; directing a decree for an account.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Destructive Hailstorm.—We learn from a citizen of Orange, that a most destructive hailstorm passed over the lower part of that county, and the upper part of Granville, on Saturday evening last; and from citizens of Wake that a hailstorm passed over a portion of this county, west of Raleigh, and east of Raleigh on Buffaloe creek on Saturday night last. The storm swept from the residence of Harrison Parker, Esq., in the neighborhood of Red Mountain, over a large tract of country, beating the wheat, oats and corn into the earth; and in Wake, from the Chatham line by Green Level to Salem meeting-house, about one mile and a-half in width, destroying oats, corn and wheat, and almost stripping the trees of their foliage. Such a storm, and such destruction of crops had not been witnessed for years. A portion of the wheat was in shock, and this, we learn, was literally beaten to pieces, while in the fields but few heads were left standing. The corn can be re-planted, and a fair crop may yet be made, but the wheat and oat crop is a total loss.

Raleigh Standard.

From East Tennessee.—Last night it was reported, but not officially, that the enemy having on yesterday succeeded in evading our forces, had again burnt the long railroad bridge over the Holston river. A telegram to this effect is said to have been received at Lynchburg by the President of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. If this be true, it will prove a serious interruption to our communication with the South west.

Richmond Enquirer, 23d.